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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

(14–23 March 1988)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1988

SUPPLEMENT No. 5

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women: equality, development and peace*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [1]

Affirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace as regards the advancement of women and their full integration in political, economic, social and cultural development and that the objectives of the Decade, in conformity with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, should remain in effect in the operational strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000,

Referring to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, [2]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, in which the Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Bearing in mind paragraphs 311, 338 and 339 of the Forward-looking Strategies, outlining measures to improve system-wide co-ordination of activities for the advancement of women in the implementation of the Strategies,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 49-51 below.

[1] Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

Recalling Commission on the Status of Women resolution 1987/1 of 16 January 1987 on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation and preparation of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995 and resolution 1987/2 of 16 January 1987 on women and equality and preparation of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, 3/

Affirming its determination to give adequate attention to all goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

1. *Urges* all United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions, and the specialized agencies that have not yet done so, to develop and implement comprehensive policies for the advancement of women and to incorporate them in their organization's medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and within existing financial resources, to initiate the formulation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, directed towards the objectives of equality, development and peace, for the medium-term period 1996-2001, taking into account the priorities recommended by the Economic and Social Council, the provisions of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the views and decisions of the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, on the contents of the plan, as well as the experience in developing the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995;

3. *Recommends* all United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions, and the specialized agencies to take into account in the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 1987/1 and 1987/2;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Council at its first regular session of 1989.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations provides that no restrictions shall be placed on the eligibility of women and men to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the work of the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 52-55 below.

3/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2* (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C.

Noting the importance attached to the appointment of women at senior decision-making and managerial levels in paragraphs 306, 315, 356 and 358 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 4/

Mindful of recommendation 46 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, 5/

Referring to the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat, 6/

Sharing the concern of the Secretary-General expressed in that report that the interests of women in the United Nations Secretariat should not suffer disproportionately from the impact of the restructuring and retrenchment measures being applied in the Secretariat,

1. Requests each organization of the United Nations system to designate, within existing resources, allocations for personnel services, a high-level co-ordinator for the improvement of the status of women within that organization;

2. Recommends that each organization adopt specific action programmes and work plans outlining the measures to be taken to improve the status of women in its secretariat;

3. Also recommends that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures to ensure that current financial restraints and retrenchment do not have disproportionate negative consequences for women;

4. Further recommends that all organizations of the United Nations system take measures to ensure a greater proportion of women in the Professional category and above, especially at higher levels, in accordance with paragraph 358 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and General Assembly resolutions 40/258 B of 18 December 1985 and 41/111 of 4 December 1986, paragraph 8;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report biennially in even-numbered years, within existing resources, to the Commission on the

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4/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

5/ Official records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49), chap. IV, sect. B.

6/ A/C.5/42/24.

Status of Women on progress made by the organizations of the United Nations system in improving the level of recruitment, conditions of service, career development and promotion of women;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly on the situation of women in the United Nations Secretariat and to transmit to the Commission on the Status of Women on a regular basis:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat;

(b) Relevant sections of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the United Nations Secretariat;

(c) Relevant sections of background reports to the International Civil Service Commission;

(d) Relevant resolutions, decisions, reports and employment guidelines of the organizations of the United Nations common system, including information on the distribution of female staff members by nationality and by level.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the high priority that Member States attach to activities to advance the status of women,

Welcoming the priority given by the Secretary-General to the advancement of women in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989,

Noting the important roles played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in achieving the global equality of women,

Concerned that activities to advance the status of women should not suffer disproportionately from the impact of restructuring and retrenchment measures,

Stressing the need to ensure that budgetary resources allocated to activities for the advancement of women are commensurate with the priorities of Governments,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 56-58 below.

Referring to the reports of the Secretary-General on programme planning matters pertaining to the status of women, [7]

I. MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING MATTERS

1. *Reiterates* the recommendation made by the Commission on the Status of Women [8] that the Secretary-General should identify the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [9] and the status of women in general as a global priority in the introduction to the next medium-term plan;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposals for the next medium-term plan, to formulate a separate major programme on the advancement of women, which should include the four existing or proposed subprogrammes relating to women of the global social development issues programme and incorporate the intersectoral presentation of activities called for by the General Assembly in resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

II. PROGRAMME BUDGET MATTERS

1. *Decides* that the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and subsequent programme budgets should provide for full funding from the regular budget for the implementation of all aspects of legislative mandates for the advancement of women;

2. *Further decides* that the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, established by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1983/132 of 26 May 1983, should be continued on an interim basis for the biennium 1988-1989 as a special trust fund for the monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, for the purpose of facilitating global exchange of information, enhancing the preparation of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women regarding priority themes and disseminating the results of its discussions on those themes and on monitoring and review and appraisal to a wider audience, in conformity with paragraph 1 above;

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[7] A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1, A/42/512, E/CN.6/1988/10, E/CN.6/1988/CRP.1 and E/CN.6/1988/CRP.4.

[8] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2* (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 4.

[9] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

3. _Recommends_ that the Trust Fund be maintained in close and continuous relationship with other United Nations organs, in particular the United Nations Development Fund for Women, with a view to avoiding duplication;

4. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to submit a report on the future of the Trust Fund to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session;

5. _Reiterates_ the recommendation made by the Commission that the Secretary-General should accord the highest priority in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 to the programme elements concerned with policy development in support of the Commission and include activities to that effect in the subprogramme on the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation; [10]

6. _Reaffirms_ the view of the Commission on the Status of Women on the level of resources necessary to implement its mandates effectively and efficiently expressed in its submission to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields; [11]

7. _Recommends_ that the Branch for the Advancement of Women be renamed the Division for the Advancement of Women, such a change to be carried out without financial implications.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

_System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development_*

A

CO-ORDINATING ROLE OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that it must play a more forceful and dynamic role in reviewing and co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system relevant to women's issues,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 59-62 below.

[10] _Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2_ (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 3.

[11] See sect. C below, resolution 32/1.

Referring to the reports of the Secretary-General on co-ordination matters pertaining to the status of women, 12/

Considers that the central substantive co-ordinating role of the Commission on the Status of Women in advancing the status of women and integrating women in development has three distinct aspects:

(a) Intergovernmental co-operation, which refers to actions taken by United Nations central, regional and sectoral intergovernmental bodies with a view to achieving a coherent and complementary approach to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 13/ within the United Nations;

(b) Inter-agency co-ordination, which refers to measures taken by organizations of the United Nations system to co-ordinate the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

(c) Legislative linkage, which refers to action taken by the Commission on the Status of Women to link the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to all relevant United Nations intergovernmental decisions and other international strategies and plans and programmes of action.

B

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION TO INTEGRATE WOMEN EFFECTIVELY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 1986/65 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/65 of 8 July 1987,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987,

Emphasizing the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting co-operation among intergovernmental bodies to integrate women fully in economic development programmes and activities,

1. Considers that intergovernmental co-operation in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women would be considerably strengthened if the United Nations intergovernmental bodies concerned were to include in their agenda an item on activities for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies within their respective

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12/ A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1, A/42/232-E/1987/68, E/1987/52 and E/AC.51/1988/2.

13/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

fields of competence, in particular activities concerned with monitoring, technical co-operation, institutional co-ordination, research and policy analysis, the participation of women in decision-making, and public information, and transmit their report on that agenda item to the Commission on the Status of Women;

2. Decides that the reports requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/65 and decision 1987/182 of 8 July 1987 should first be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session for consideration and then to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the measures taken in 1986, 1987 and 1988:

(a) To ensure coherent implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by central, regional and sectoral intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations;

(b) To harmonize the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies with all relevant United Nations intergovernmental decisions and other international strategies and plans and programmes of action;

4. Further requests that the reports referred to in paragraph 2 above be consolidated in a single report structured according to the three aspects of co-ordination defined in resolution A above;

5. Recommends that, in the light of the importance of the overall co-ordination of United Nations activities, particularly between the units of the Secretariat in New York and Vienna, provision continue to be made for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to maintain liaison in New York.

C

INTER-AGENCY CO-ORDINATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/46 of 31 May 1985, 1986/71 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 relating to the preparation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and the cross-organizational programme analysis on activities related to the advancement of women,

Concerned that many provisions of Commission resolution 1987/5 of 16 January 1987 14/ relating to the preparation of the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development are as yet unimplemented,

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14/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2 (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 5.

1. *Stresses* that the cross-organizational programme analysis to be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1989 should present a comprehensive factual picture of the United Nations system's mandates and activities related to the advancement of women, attempt a comprehensive diagnosis of co-ordination problems and suggest remedial action;

2. *Recommends* that the activities analysed should include programme activities at the programme element level, technical co-operation projects and regular programmes of technical assistance, grant-based development assistance, and funding by international development-financing institutions;

3. *Decides* that the legislative mandates to be analysed should include international instruments; intergovernmental resolutions and decisions; other legislative instructions, directives and guidelines; and international strategies, plans and programmes of action relating to the status of women that are still in force;

4. *Further decides* that the directions given by the Commission on the Status of Women for the preparation of the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development in Commission resolution 1987/5 and the annex thereto should be fully implemented.

D

LEGISLATIVE LINKAGE AS A MEANS OF CO-ORDINATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 320 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 13/ in which it is stated that specific appropriate attention should be paid to the advancement of women in the preparation of new instruments and strategies,

Welcoming the decision 15/ of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 238th session to place on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in 1989 the question "Night work", as defined in Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89) and other relevant conventions, 16/

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that specific action is taken to integrate the concerns of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women into the activities mandated by the General Assembly in the following resolutions: resolution 42/104 on International Literacy Year; resolution 42/106 on the International

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15/ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LXXI, 1988, Series A, No. 1.

16/ See *International Labour Conventions and Recommendations, 1919-1981* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1982).

Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; resolution 42/163 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; resolution 42/177 on the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; resolution 42/186 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond; resolution 42/187 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development; and resolution 42/193 on the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/20 of 26 May 1987, in which it recommended that an extended session of the Commission on the Status of Women be held in 1990, at which member States would be represented at a high level, in order to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 17/

Bearing in mind its resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, in which it endorsed the priority themes to be considered at the next five sessions of the Commission, regardless of any process of review and appraisal that might take place,

Considering the importance of the review and appraisal process to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, and of the role of non-governmental organizations in that process,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987, in which it established a five-year cycle of review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recognizing the role of non-governmental organizations in contributing to the preparations for the session of the Commission in 1990,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1988/___ on the establishment of a comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 113-116 below.

17/ Report of the World Conference to Reivew and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Concerned about the limited time and resources available to the Commission and Governments to prepare for the session in 1990,

1. _Decides_ that the duration of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in 1990, shall be ten days, in order that the Commission may review and appraise progress made by Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to provide additional interpretation facilities, within available resources, so that the Commission may establish a subsidiary body during its thirty-fourth session, in order to make maximum use of the time available;

3. _Decides_ that the Commission should review preparations for the 1990 review and appraisal at its thirty-third session, under the agenda item entitled "Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women";

4. _Further decides_ that the documentation for the 1990 review and appraisal should be prepared according to the requirements of the comprehensive reporting system set out in Council resolution 1988/___ and according to the provisional agenda outlined in the annex to the present resolution;

5. _Encourages_ Governments to provide responses of high quality to the questionnaire on which the review and appraisal will be based;

6. _Proposes_ that assistance be made available to Governments, on request, for the preparation of their responses to the questionnaire;

7. _Requests_ the five regional commissions to hold, within available resources, regional review and appraisal meetings in preparation for the global review and appraisal;

8. _Invites_ non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit their views, in writing, on their contribution to the 1990 session of the Commission for presentation in consolidated form to the Commission at its thirty-third session;

9. _Recommends_ that in 1990 the Commission make a recommendation to the General Assembly on the convening of a world conference to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

ANNEX

Outline of the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. Programming and co-ordination matters.

2. Priority themes: equality, development, peace.

3. Review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:

    (a) Progress at the national level;

    (b) Progress at the regional level;

    (c) Progress at the international level;

    (d) Conclusions and recommendations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Women and peace in Central America*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, when adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, recognized that women must participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation, 18/

Recalling further that the World Conference also recognized that the situation of violence and destabilization in Central America hindered the fulfilment of the Forward-looking Strategies, which were essential to the advancement of women, 19/

Taking note of the agreement on the procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 20/ in Guatemala City, on 7 August 1987, by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 117-119 below.

18/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, para. 240.

19/ Ibid., para. 247.

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the Contadora Group and the Support Group in the process of bringing peace to Central America,

Convinced of the exceptional importance to the peoples of Central America, particularly the women, of achieving peace, reconciliation, development and social justice in the region, as well as ensuring their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987, requested the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America,

Eager to encourage the active participation of women in the promotion of peace and development in Central America,

1. Expresses its gratification at the strong desire for peace manifested by the Presidents of the Central American countries in their signing of the agreement on the procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America;

2. Calls upon the Presidents of the Central American countries to continue their joint efforts to achieve peace in Central America, particularly such efforts as are aimed at establishing the Central American Parliament, for the purpose of guaranteeing propitious conditions for the attainment in the region of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, and requests the international community to support these efforts;

3. Urges all States to support peace efforts, fully respecting the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention;

4. Urges also the international community to ensure that programmes of technical, economic and financial co-operation for the region take account of the particular needs and interests of Central American women;

5. Recommends to the Secretary-General that the special plan of co-operation for Central America should include specific activities in support of the advancement of women in the region;

6. Exhorts the Governments of the Central American countries, of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group to encourage and guarantee the full participation of women at all levels in the search for peace, pluralism, democracy and comprehensive development in the Central American region;

7. Urges national and international governmental and non-governmental women's organizations to participate in and support actively the process of peace and development in Central America.

20/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Updating of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development in the light of the deterioration in the status of women in the developing countries*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, in compliance with resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986, the Secretary-General has submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-second session, a first draft of the updated World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, 21/

Taking into account the fact that the preliminary assessments of that survey and of other studies prepared by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, point to a deterioration in the status of women in developing countries, which is apparent in worsening conditions, reduction in income, declining or stagnating health services, and access to education,

Considering that this deterioration, which is in marked contrast to expectiations for an improvement in the status of women, makes it difficult to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women and is becoming an obstacle to the effective implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 22/

Reaffirming the need to examine in depth the role of women in development, in particular the situation of women in developing countries and the problems hindering their advancement,

1. Recommends that the updating of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development give particular emphasis to those factors that contribute to the deteriorating status of women in developing countries, namely:

(a) The economic crisis, including the problem of external debt servicing, which has resulted in the worsening of working conditions, particularly in low-paid employment and the informal sector of the economy;

(b) The long-term effects of the inability of certain sectors of the economy to absorb adequately female labour;

(c) The decline in women's income, particularly in agricultural regions;

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* For the discussion, see paras. 120-122 below.

21/ E/CN.6/1988/7.

22/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

(d) The gap that evidently exists between the income levels of men and women;

(e) The long-term effects of the decline in the level of education, nutrition and health that is evident in a large number of developing countries as a result of adjustment policies;

2. Further recommends that when preparing the updated survey, the Secretary-General make a special effort to adopt approaches that strike a balance between traditional viewpoints on adjustment policies and more innovative approaches that take into account the social cost to women of adjustments arising from, among other things, debt servicing;

3. Considers that the updated survey should devote attention to alternative policies for managing the problem of external indebtedness in developing countries, which might in turn help eliminate the current obstacles to the achievement of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Establishment of a comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance attached by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Acheivements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace to monitoring, review and appraisal as outlined in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 23/

Bearing in mind the guidelines set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987, which the Secretary-General was requested to take into account in further developing and implementing the reporting system to monitor, review and appraise progress in the advancement of women,

Recalling its resolution 1987/22 of 26 May 1987, in which it decided to expand the terms of reference of the Commission on the Status of Women to include the functions of promoting the objectives of equality, development and peace, monitoring the implementation of measures for the advancement of women, and reviewing and appraising progress made at the national, subregional, regional, sectoral and global levels,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 123-125 below.

23/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, paras. 317-321.

Reaffirming the request made by the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/62 of 30 November 1987, that the Secretary-General invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on the activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies,

Reaffirming the appropriateness of a two-year cycle of system-wide monitoring of progress made in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies and a five-year cycle of longer-term review and appraisal to continue the cycle established by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Recognizing that effective monitoring, review and appraisal should be conducted at the national, regional, sectoral and international levels to achieve optimal results,

Mindful of the need to avoid duplication of reporting obligations, in view of the burden that coexisting reporting systems place on Member States, especially those with limited resources, and in view of the financial stringencies facing the United Nations system,

1. _Endorses_ the comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. _Decides_ that its intergovernmental subsidiary bodies, including the regional commissions, should monitor, as necessary, the follow-up to their recommendations relating to the advancement of women;

3. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to include the resolutions of these bodies in the report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987 and the results of this monitoring in his biennial report to the Commission on the Status of Women on monitoring the Forward-looking Strategies;

4. _Also requests_ the Secretary-General to invite Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report through the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council on monitoring, review and appraisal of progress at all levels in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

5. _Decides_ that the biennial reports of the Secretary-General on monitoring of progress made by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies should be considered by the Commission on the Status of Women in even-numbered years, beginning in 1990;

6. _Also decides_ that for the purpose of monitoring progress at the national level, the Secretary-General should, within existing resources, make available a summary compilation of available statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and submit a progress

report on national reporting of statistics and indicators on women to the Commission on the Status of Women in odd-numbered years, beginning in 1989;

7. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system to incorporate in their regular work programmes, as necessary, monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and to submit reports thereon to their governing bodies;

8. Decides that the first quinquennial report on review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies will be considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, in 1990, and that subsequent reports will be considered in 1995 and 2000, so as to continue the five-year cycle of reporting established during the United Nations Decade for Women;

9. Encourages Member States to make use of the reports prepared for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other relevant international bodies in the preparation of the quinquennial review and appraisal reports, in order to minimize duplication of effort;

10. Encourages the provision of technical assistance to national machinery for the advancement of women and the sharing of support and expertise among such machineries, particularly those in developing countries, to facilitate the preparation of the national reports for the review and appraisal;

11. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to make action-oriented recommendations for the further implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies following the quinquennial review and appraisal;

12. Decides that after consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women, the monitoring, review and appraisal reports should be made available to the General Assembly so that the Assembly may be kept informed of progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

ANNEX

Comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

I. BIENNIAL MONITORING OF PROGRESS MADE BY THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. The Secretary-General should prepare a biennial report monitoring of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by the organizations of the United Nations system, including monitoring at the regional level. The report should address the three interrelated and mutually reinforcing objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies: equality, development and peace. Each objective should be reported on separately, as appropriate.

2. An introductory commentary covering the basic strategies, relevant institutions, mandates and programmes of action employed to advance each objective should be included.

3. An account of measures taken for the implementation of the basic strategies for international and regional co-operation set out in chapter V of the Forward-looking Strategies should be included under each objective.

4. The report should contain specific information on:

(a) Measures to ensure the integration of the Forward-looking Strategies in the programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system, including measures to strengthen institutional co-ordination and focal points on the status of women;

(b) Progress made by each organization in establishing and meeting five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in professional and decision-making positions, as called for by the General Assembly.

5. Reports should be prepared according to a standardized format.

6. In order to minimize duplication of effort, the biennial monitoring report should make use of reports prepared to meet other reporting requirements, inter alia, any other reports required under subprogramme 5A of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991, the biennial reports requested by the General Assembly in resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987 and reports on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat as requested by the General Assembly.

II. QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

7. The review and appraisal, will be based on responses from Member States to a questionnaire on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, including an assessment of the effectiveness of methods and programmes introduced and an account of new programmes planned as a result of the national review and appraisal.

8. The national reports should address the three interrelated and mutually reinforcing objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies: equality, development and peace. Each objective should be monitored and reported on separately.

9. Each national report should include an introductory commentary covering the basic strategies and programmes of action employed to advance each objective and a review and appraisal of their effectiveness.

10. The national reports should include, under each of the three objectives, an account of measures for the implementation of the basic strategies for international and regional co-operation set out in paragraphs 356-365 of the Forward-looking Strategies.

11. The questionnaires should be simple and direct and structured according to the Forward-looking Strategies.

12. The national reports should include an account of the measures taken to meet relevant international standards such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the conventions of the International Labour Organisation.

13. Non-governmental bodies should be invited to submit reports for the review and appraisal.

14. The biennial statistical reports provided by the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women for monitoring progress at the national level should be consolidated and made available to the Commission for the review and appraisal.

15. Every five years, the Commission on the Status of Women should review its conclusions on priority themes on the basis of a compilation of relevant resolutions and select priority themes for the following five-year period.

16. Reports of Member States to relevant international supervisory bodies, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the _World Survey on the Role of Women in Development_ should be made available in a consolidated form to the Commission on the Status of Women for consideration in the review and appraisal.

17. Reports prepared by the regional commissions on changes in the situation of women within their region as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987, should be made available to the Commission on the Status of Women every five years, for the review and appraisal.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

_Women and children under apartheid_*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1986/22 of 23 May 1986 on women and children under _apartheid_,

Noting the global concern of women about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are subjected daily by the white minority régime of South Africa,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 126-132 below.

Recalling that that concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 24/ which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime are directly responsible for the appalling conditions in which African women and children live,

Further recognizing that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the people of South Africa against the racist régime of Pretoria,

Referring to the report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, and measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid, 25/

1. Condemns unequivocally the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families, the detention and imprisonment of women and children and the recent banning of seventeen non-violent anti-apartheid democratic organizations, as well as individuals;

2. Urges the South African régime to accord the Sharpeville Six, one of whom is a woman, a fair trial based on international legal standards and to stop the execution of political prisoners;

3. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, who include an increasing number of women and children;

4. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured or killed, or whose husbands, children or other relatives have been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

5. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals who have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

6. Appeals to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under apartheid;

7. Further appeals to the international community for increased assistance to women and children refugees in southern Africa;

24/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

25/ E/CN.6/1988/2.

8. Calls upon Governments, in view of the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, to impose, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive sanctions in accordance with Security Council resolutions and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

9. Urges Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to give effect forthwith, in consultation with the national liberation movements, to the Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under *apartheid*, particular attention being given to education, health, vocational training, employment opportunities and the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movements;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children under *apartheid* to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Women and children in Namibia*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1986/23 of 23 May 1986, concerning women and children under South African occupation in Namibia,

Recalling also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [26] in particular paragraph 259 calling for the speedy and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, concerning the independence of Namibia,

Gravely concerned about the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) regarding the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the holding of elections under the supervision of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the perpetual suffering of Namibian women under the illegal occupation of the racist South African régime, and further concerned about the the use of Namibian territory as a springboard for attacking and destabilizing neighbouring States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of _apartheid_. 27/

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* For the discussion, see paras. 133-139 below.

[26] Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

1. _Condemns_, in no uncertain terms, the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim Government at Windhoek;

2. _Denounces_ the forcible conscription of Namibian men and women between the ages of 17 and 55 years into the racist army and the detention of children, which consolidate and facilitate widespread repression throughout the country;

3. _Rejects_ South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;

4. _Demands_ the release of all political prisoners, who include women and children, and the lifting of the state of emergency imposed by South Africa for more than twelve years;

5. _Demands_ that South Africa refrain from using Namibia as a base from which to infiltrate Angola and other independent neighbouring countries;

6. _Calls upon_ all women of the world to support and assist all bodies struggling to put an end to colonialism in Namibia;

7. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women regarding women and children in Namibia to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

The situation of Palestinian women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories, 28/

Mindful of the humanitarian principles and provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, 29/

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* For the discussion, see paras. 140-145 below.

27/ E/CN.6/1988/2.

28/ E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1.

29/ United Nations, _Treaty Series_, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 30/ in particular paragraph 260,

Noting with deep concern the escalating Israeli oppression and ill-treatment of the Palestinian people, including women and children in the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session;

2. Strongly condemns the application of an "iron-fist" policy by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territories;

3. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the situation of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the recent tragic developments in the occupied Palestinian territories;

5. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of paragraph 260 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, concerning assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories;

6. Reaffirms that Palestinian women, as part of a nation whose people are prevented from exercising their basic human and political rights, cannot participate in the implementation of the objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies, namely equality, development and peace, without the realization of their inalienable right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent State in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

30/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations psublication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/60 of 30 November 1987 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Noting the decisions of the fourth meeting of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Noting resolution 32/1 of 16 March 1988 31/ adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women in response to the request contained in Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987,

Recalling the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, on the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 32/

1. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible, bearing in mind the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

3. Urges States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

4. Takes note of the articles of the Convention that provide the mandate of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

5. Welcomes the continuing efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the Convention;

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* For the discussion, see paras. 146-151 below.

31/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 5 (E/1988/15/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C.

32/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

6. Welcomes the practice of the Committee of making suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties, which was adopted pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

7. Notes with considerable concern the problems encountered by the Committee as a result of the shortage of resources, including resources for technical and substantive support;

8. Reaffirms that resources should be reinforced through redeployment in order to enable the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to keep pace with its increased work-load resulting from the annualization of sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the servicing of which is its principal activity, and to enable the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

9. Recognizes the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 33/ in those countries;

10. Recognizes also the need for States parties to the Convention, the Commission on the Status of Women and other United Nations bodies concerned to take into account documents of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women when developing strategies to monitor and evaluate progress in the advancement of women and when formulating policies and programmes concerning women at the national, regional and international levels;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to promote the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

12. Recommends that the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women attend meetings of the other body;

13. Recommends that the meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be scheduled, whenever possible, to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women during the same year as the Committee's session.

33/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIII

Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/23 of 26 May 1987, in which it accepted, in principle, the enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women and decided that the Commission, at its thirty-second session, should discuss and submit proposals to this end to the Council at its first regular session of 1988,

Bearing in mind that the membership in the United Nations has increased from 120 Member States in 1966 to 159 Member States and that the Commission has not been enlarged proportionately,

Considering that issues related to women have grown in complexity and in number, particularly in the developing world,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women from thirty-two to forty-three members;

2. Also decides that the allocation of seats be in accordance with that of the Commission on Human Rights; 34/

3. Further decides that the enlargement of the Commission shall take effect from the beginning of 1989;

4. Also decides to fill the additional seats resulting from the enlargement when the elections are held in 1988 to fill the vacancies in the Commission.

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* For the discussion, see paras. 152-155 below.

34/ The Commission on Human Rights consists of one representative from each of forty-three States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

(a) Eleven members from African States;

(b) Nine members from Asian States;

(c) Eight members from Latin American States;

(d) Ten members from Western European and other States;

(e) Five members from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIV

Efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which it was stated that violence against women was a major obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, 35/

Cognizant of the fact that violence against women exists in various forms in everyday life in all kinds of societies and that concerted and continuous efforts are required for its eradication,

Also recalling the relevant recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 36/ the relevant observations of the Seventh Congress, 37/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/14 of 24 May 1984 on violence in the family and section IV of Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986 and General Assembly resolution 40/36 of 29 November 1985 on domestic violence,

Noting the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 38/ and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 39/

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society 40/ and the views of the Commission on the Status of Women expressed during its thirty-second session,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 205-208 below.

35/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, para. 258.

36/ See Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August-5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I.

37/ See Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

38/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annex.

39/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

40/ E/CN.6/1988/6.

Also noting and fully appreciating the efforts being undertaken by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and researchers throughout the world,

Mindful of the need to continue and accelerate both short-term and long-term efforts already under way to eradicate the problem of violence against women,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary steps to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; 40/

2. *Also calls upon* concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and researchers to continue to consolidate their efforts and establish close collaboration with the relevant units and organizations of the United Nations system in the eradication of violence against women within the family and society;

3. *Invites* organizations and institutions dealing with the various aspects of the problem of violence against women within the family and society in such fields as social welfare, criminal justice, education, health and shelter, as well as research, to establish an international network for co-operation to facilitate complementarity of action;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report 40/ and, in this regard, to ensure close collaboration between the Branch for the Advancement of Women and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutions concerned;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session the relevant recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, held in Vienna from 8 to 12 December 1986, so that the Committee may review them and provide guidance on their implementation;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate documentation on the issue of violence against women within the family and society is prepared for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XV

*Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation**

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 209-213 below.

Expressing the need for equal participation of women in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation, disarmament, the process of détente and respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [41] for the period up to the year 2000, emphasized that the main principles and directions formulated in the Declaration for women's activities aimed at strengthening peace should be put into practice,

Noting General Assembly resolution 42/61 of 30 November 1987, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on the Status of Women to give adequate attention to all the priority themes under the headings of equality, development and peace in recognition of the complexity of all the subject areas addressed in the Forward-looking Strategies and in other policy documents, including the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

Stressing that access to information, education for peace and the eradication of violence against women within the family and society are important for the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles as an important step to promote international peace and co-operation and a contribution to the creation of favourable conditions for the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development, Peace,

Noting that the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament will provide manifold opportunities to support the participation of women in all activities related to peace, disarmament and security at the national, regional and international levels,

Wishing to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace, security and co-operation and the elimination of violence against women within the family and society,

1. *Urges* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to give adequate attention to the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and to the elimination of violence against women within the family and society;

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[41] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A., para. 239.

2. Appeals to all Governments to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate women's participation on an equal footing with men in activities related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the resolution of conflicts and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities that they have undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration;

3. Invites Member States to use the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament as an occasion to support the full participation of women in the establishment of conditions conducive to the maintenance of peace and to the elimination of inequality, poverty and violence against women within the family and society;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament on programmes and activities undertaken by the United Nations system in the area of women and peace, in particular those activities related to the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XVI

Rural women and development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987 and decision 1987/121 of 26 May 1987, in which it endorsed the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to consider problems of rural women as the priority theme under the objective of development at its thirty-second session,

Recognizing that the economic and financial crises that are affecting most of the developing countries have severely affected the socio-economic status of women,

Bearing in mind the enormous burden on women engaged in food production,

Bearing in mind also that the majority of women in developing countries are active in agriculture as farmers in their own right and as wage labourers in commercial agriculture,

Recognizing women's limited access to and control of agricultural resources, such as land, appropriate agricultural technologies, credit and training,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 214-219 below.

Recognizing that better health and sanitation are among the goals of development,

Bearing in mind that fetching water for domestic use is a major time-consuming task and primarily the responsibility and concern of women,

Recognizing that education is the basis of improving the status of women,

Aware that the lack of education and training for women in developing countries reduces their socio-economic options, particularly employment opportunities,

1. Urges Governments:

(a) To undertake projects exclusively designed for rural women;

(b) To involve women in the design, planning and implementation of such projects;

(c) To design projects to improve access to water supplies and sanitation and to promote the development of agricultural technologies and extension services for women;

2. Urges Governments to provide women with adequate education and training facilities to ensure their access to equal employment opportunities;

3. Appeals to donor countries to increase aid and fellowships to improve the status of women in developing countries;

4. Requests the development agencies of the United Nations system to pay particular attention in their programmes to the general role of women in rural development, especially in the areas of food, water supply, access to credit facilities and appropriate technologies;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a seminar on women and rural development, using the resources available in the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and drawing on the results of the Interregional Seminar on National Experience relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, [42] held in 1984 in preparation for the World Conference.

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[42] See A/40/239, annex.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XVII

National machinery for the advancement of women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 43/

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/31 of 23 May 1986, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to propose guidelines for national machinery to promote the advancement of women and ways to ensure the effective implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, in which it recommended the convening of expert group meetings to assist in the preparation of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women on priority themes and endorsed the topic "National machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women" as one of the three priority themes of the thirty-second session of the Commission,

Recognizing that national machinery or its equivalent is an essential element in the promotion and implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 44/

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, held at Vienna from 28 September to 2 October 1987, 45/ and the Seminar on Information Systems for the Advancement of Women for National Machinery, held at Vienna from 25 to 29 January 1988,

1. Urges countries that have not yet done so to establish national machinery for the advancement of women, or its equivalent, including such machinery at the highest political level;

2. Urges Governments that have already established such machinery or its equivalent to recognize its essential importance in the promotion and implementation of national policies for the advancement of women, the Nairobi

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* For the discussion, see paras. 223-226 below.

43/ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

44/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

45/ See E/CN.6/1988/3.

Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and therefore requests Governments to provide adequate political, financial and human resources to enable such machinery or its equivalent to function effectively;

3. Encourages Governments, in accordance with their own administrative systems, to make every effort in establishing or strengthening national machinery for the advancement of women, or its equivalent, to do so, as appropriate, on the basis of the recommendations of the Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women and the Seminar on Information Systems for the Advancement of Women for National Machinery;

4. Stresses the importance, for Governments, of establishing and maintaining formal and informal mechanisms for co-operation between national machinery or its equivalent and specialized centres of responsibility in sectoral departments and ministries, including mechanisms to support greater co-ordination of efforts to promote the interests of women in both national and international policies;

5. Calls upon Governments to develop information systems that include statistics and indicators on the status of women;

6. Invites national machineries or their equivalents to exchange information, bilaterally and multilaterally, on issues of common interest, including information on innovative policies, programmes and research;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the regional commissions, to promote such information exchange by supporting regional and subregional meetings of national machinery or its equivalent, using resources from the regular programme of advisory services for the biennium 1988-1989 and from the regular budgets of the five regional commissions thereafter, and by annually updating and distributing the Directory of National Machinery for the Advancement of Women;

8. Invites Governments of developing countries to give priority, within the context of their overall requests for development assistance, to proposals for assistance to strengthen national machinery for the advancement of women or its equivalent;

9. Recommends that international development agencies respond positively to requests from Governments for assistance in strengthening national machinery for the advancement of women or its equivalent;

10. Urges the national machinery for the advancement of women or its equivalent in each Government to participate actively in the preparation and follow-up of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women by co-ordinating the collection of all forms of information for the comprehensive reporting system to review and appraise the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and for reports for the Commission's consideration of priority themes;

11. Endorses the continuation of the information system on women initiated by the Secretary-General and its further development in official languages of the United Nations, consistent with the priorities determined by

Governments and taking advantage of all sources of funding beyond those already mandated, including the contributions of interested Governments;

12. Recommends that statistics and other information on women be an integral part of all relevant major statistical and public information programmes of the United Nations system, including those of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat;

13. Recommends that the services of an interregional adviser be made available, through the regular programme of technical co-operation, to assist, on request, national machineries or their equivalents in carrying out effectively their review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and in preparing the reports called for in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

14. Decides that the questionnaire to be prepared by the Secretary-General to collect information for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies should contain a specific section on national machinery or its equivalent;

15. Recommends that Governments make every effort to support women's non-governmental organizations working to improve the status of women in accordance with the Forward-looking Strategies and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

16. Calls upon Governments to ensure the effective participation of women and women's non-governmental organizations in decision-making at all levels in order to bring about a lasting improvement in the welfare of societies.

B. Draft decisions

2. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-second session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission set out below.

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* For the discussion, see paras. 228-231 below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken or proposed to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (Council resolution 1987/86)

   Report of the Secretary-General on a draft system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women - equality, development and peace - for the period 1996-2000 (draft resolution I)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the future of the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (draft resolution III)

   Report of the Secretary-General on programme planning and co-ordination to integrate women in development (Council resolutions 1986/65, 1987/65 and draft resolution IV B)

   Excerpts from the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/39/38, para. 342 (g))

   Proposals for the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

   Relevant sections of the draft medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992, including an intersectoral presentation, and the introduction to the plan (programme planning regulation 4.12 and Council resolution 1986/65)

   For information

   System-wide medium-term plan for women and development

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on statistics and indicators on women (draft resolution VIII)

   Note by the Secretary-General on preparations for the session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (draft resolution V)

Note by the Secretary-General on world conferences to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to be held in the 1990s (draft resolution V)

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children under *apartheid* (draft resolution IX)

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children in Namibia (draft resolution X)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories (draft resolution XI)

For information

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

5. *Priority themes*:

   (a) Equality: Equality in economic and social participation;

   (b) Development: Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care;

   (c) Peace: Full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on equality in economic and social participation (Council resolution 1987/24)

Report of the Secretary-General on women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care (Council resolution 1987/24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems (Council resolution 1987/24)

6. *Provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission*.

7. *Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-third session*.

DRAFT DECISION II

Mandate of the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat*

The Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the importance of the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the status of women in the Secretariat, as related in his report 46/ and noting the review process established by the General Assembly in resolution 42/220 C of 21 December 1987, requests the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat until the end of the biennium 1988-1989, to review the situation at the end of that period and to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat. 47/

C. Resolutions of the Commission brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 32/1. Views and proposals of the Commission on the Status of Women on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields**

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987, concerning the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields,

Recalling also General Assembly decision 42/431 of 11 December 1987, in which the Assembly requested all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social fields that had not yet done so to submit their views and proposals to the Special Commission,

Bearing in mind that the Special Commission is scheduled to consider the Commission on the Status of Women on 18 March 1988,

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* For the discussion, see paras. 34-37 below.

** For the discussion, see paras. 247-251 below.

46/ A/C.5/42/24.

47/ A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

Adopts the text annexed to the present resolution for immediate transmission to the Chairman of the Special Commission in response to the request contained in Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112.

6th meeting
16 March 1988

ANNEX

1. The Commission on the Status of Women is the primary and central intergovernmental body of the United Nations system responsible for the advancement of women, an objective set out in the Charter of the United Nations. The Commission has been working towards that objective since the earliest years of the Organization. Member States have appreciated the work of the Commission, which has included the preparation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and preparations for International Women's Year and the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as three international conferences, leading to the adoption in July 1985, by consensus, of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. The importance attached by Governments to the Commission is evident in the high technical and political - often ministerial - level of representation at its meetings.

2. The endorsement of the Forward-looking Strategies by the General Assembly in 1985 as the culmination of the United Nations Decade for Women was a milestone in the work of the Organization. The Strategies set an ambitious but realistic agenda for achieving full equality between men and women by the year 2000. The achievement of the objectives of the Strategies is a priority for the Organization over the next twelve years and beyond.

Tasks of the Commission

3. The General Assembly has given the Commission the task of monitoring, reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. This task is central to the Commission's work. In this connection, the Commission has been assigned responsibility for reviewing the programming and co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system related to the advancement of women. The role of the Commission as the principal technical body in its field is to provide dynamic, creative and catalytic policy input to the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

4. The advancement of women is an objective that is relevant to a very broad range of United Nations activities and bodies. Work towards this objective is not limited to the social sectors but rather is multidisciplinary, cross-sectoral and cross-organizational. As the only intergovernmental body dealing comprehensively with the advancement of women, the Commission must examine all aspects of the three objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies: equality, development and peace. The themes dealt with by the Commission cut across traditional lines and include matters related to economic development, human rights, political conditions and cultural issues, as well as social policy questions. The Commission's approach is to view women's issues as part of the mainstream rather than in isolation. The

conclusions drawn from the Commission's discussions are directly relevant to many questions dealt with by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, all three sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council, the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly and the specialized agencies.

Programme planning and co-ordination

5. The Commission is the competent intergovernmental body responsible for substantive aspects of programming and co-ordination of activities related to the advancement of women. As such, it is responsible for ensuring the coherence, consistency and adequacy of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by the organizations of the United Nations system, which actively and regularly contribute to the work of the Commission. In this connection, the Commission reviews programming and co-ordination documents, such as the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, the United Nations medium-term plan and the United Nations programme budget.

Policy guidance for the advancement of women

6. The Commission has a special responsibility for global leadership in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and for the development of substantive policy guidance on specific issues related to implementation of the Strategies. Where the Strategies are not sufficiently specific, it is the task of the Commission to provide guidance based on global experience; where new issues have emerged since the Nairobi Conference, the task of the Commission is to suggest how the Forward-looking Strategies should be applied in new situations. In support of the broader roles of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the Commission stands as the focal point in the intergovernmental structure for implementing the Forward-looking Strategies.

Reforms already implemented

7. To undertake the above tasks successfully, the Commission made significant efforts at its 1987 session to reform itself. It restructured its agenda along functional lines, developed a systematic long-term programme of work and urged improvements in the reporting system for monitoring, reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. Further, it strengthened and rationalized its role and functions in the mobilization of the resources of the United Nations as a whole for the advancement of women, by integrating this objective in the programme planning and budgeting processes of the Organization. It agreed to hold annual sessions until the year 2000, since implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies required continuity. Furthermore, the issues were too complex to be considered only every two years, and the need to support the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on issues related to advancement of women remained constant. Biennial treatment of those issues would downgrade them and remove them from the central agenda at critical moments.

8. The Commission considers that in coming to terms with these difficult technical issues at its 1987 session, it has undertaken pioneering work that other bodies could emulate. It considers that the significant output of its 1987 session constitutes a substantive response to the concerns underlying Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112. The Commission should now be

given the opportunity and resources to proceed with its work within the framework of reform agreed on in 1987, and to implement any further reforms that experience may show to be necessary.

A continuing process of reform

9. The process of reform is not complete. The Commission is beginning to experiment with new means of preparing its work. An important innovation has been the holding of expert meetings on priority themes, such as those on violence in the family and on national machinery for the advancement of women, which helped prepare for the 1988 session of the Commission. Opportunities provided by Member States for informal consultations will also be used to expedite the work. The means by which a broader range of experience can be brought into play by enlarging the Commission as accepted, in principle, by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1987/23 of 26 May 1987, is being discussed at the present session. The Commission will keep its pattern of work under constant review and seek to improve it continually on the basis of experience gained.

Secretariat support

10. The multidisciplinary and cross-organizational mandate of the Commission, as highlighted in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 42/62 of 30 November 1987, both poses special problems and provides unique opportunities. It is essential that the activities of the Commission have adequate and appropriate secretariat support. Besides performing its principal task of serving the Commission, the Commission's secretariat also works for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. This secretariat has absorbed the increased work-load resulting from the expanded tasks and reformed procedures of the Commission and the high number of ratifications of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women without any increase in resources. It has responded to the requirements of the Commission by preparing high-quality documentation on time. It must be noted, however, that resources are inadequate for the Branch for the Advancement of Women to carry out the responsibilities generated by the work of both the Commission and the Committee. The Branch should therefore be reinforced through redeployment from areas of lower priority to keep pace with the Commission's growing work-load and the annualization of its sessions as well as the requirements of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Commission notes the concern expressed by the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at their meeting on 7 and 8 March 1988, as contained in decision D, [48] on the inadequacy of the level of secretariat support for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Commission strongly emphasizes that decisions taken during the current period of reorganization should in no way affect the ability of the secretariat to continue to provide the quality of service that is essential to the successful work of the Commission and the Committee. The high level of priority that Member States confer on the work of the Commission should be taken fully into account.

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[48] See CEDAW/SP/14.

Resolution 32/2. Resource allocation for the advancement of women*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing that the advancement of women is not possible without resource support,

Aware that the deteriorating living conditions of the majority of women in developing countries, especially in respect of education, health and economic viability, require special attention,

1. Recommends that the organizations of the United Nations system allocate, where possible, special resources from their regular budgets to programmes and projects for the advancement of women;

2. Also recommends that individual Governments allocate the maximum funds possible exclusively for women's development programmes, in addition to general allocations for education, health and social welfare;

3. Further recommends that Governments consider providing financial support to strengthen the catalytic and innovative programmes of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

14th meeting
23 March 1988

Resolution 32/3. Proposed revision of the subprogramme on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991**

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions 37/63 of 3 December 1982 and 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987,

Recommends that the Secretary-General's proposed revision of the subprogramme on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 (chapter 21, programme 1, subprogramme 5) 49/ be amended as set out below.

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* For the discussion, see paras. 38-41 below.

** For the discussion, see paras. 42-45 below.

49/ E/CN.6/1988/CRP.1.

Subprogramme 5. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

(b) Objectives

Intergovernmental objectives

(i) To implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

(ii) To promote the participation of women in all forms of education for peace at all levels, including education for the eradication of violence against women within the family and society and assistance to its victims;

(iii) To undertake an analysis of the studies conducted on the potential benefits of the disarmament process for the advancement of women;

(iv) To increase the number of women in decision-making posts concerned with foreign policy and in high-ranking bilateral and multilateral diplomatic posts;

(v) To encourage women's groups, international peace movements and non-governmental organizations, associations, co-operatives and trade unions to promote women's interests and their involvement in international peace and co-operation activities and to institutionalize the participation of women at the decision-making level in their activities related to peace and the eradication of violence against women within the family and society;

(vi) To prevent and reduce family violence.

General objectives of the Secretariat

(i) To complete initial proposals for new strategies to meet the challenge of changes in the family, in women's roles and in relations between men and women, aiming at the creation of an environment that fosters equality, social justice, respect for the dignity of individuals and the peaceful resolution of conflicts and at the eradication of violence against women within the family and society;

(ii) To encourage women's organizations and all appropriate governmental bodies in various countries to involve women in discussion and studies on various aspects of decision-making for development, which is inseparably linked to equality and peace, in order to foster understanding and friendly relations between peoples and nations;

(iii) To provide, upon request, advisory and training services on issues related to women and peace, including issues concerning violence against women within the family and society;

(iv) To promote the dissemination of information on the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

(v) To complete studies on the interrelationship between the goal of development and the goals of equality and peace;

(vi) To complete a review of internatiional instruments and study, in particular, possible ways to render assistance to women in conflict situations and victims of violence against women within the family and society;

(vii) To monitor, on a regular basis, both the manner and extent to which women participate in the decision-making process for peace;

(viii) To encourage, strengthen and co-ordinate research on women and peace, including research on the effects of violence against women within the family and society at the national, regional and international levels.

15th meeting
23 March 1988

Resolution 32/4. _Non-discriminatory language policy in the United Nations_*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the concerns expressed at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985, and article 5, subparagraph (a) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 50/

1. _Considers_ that the use of language should not discriminate against women and should adequately reflect their role, status and presence in society;

2. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to review this matter and, if appropriate, establish a non-discriminatory language policy that would provide guidance to United Nations staff, and review the language in the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

15th meeting
23 March 1988

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* For the discussion, see paras. 46-48 below.

50/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

Resolution 32/5. Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

1. Endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to include a subprogramme on monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, to cover the period 1990-1991; 51/

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General make the following changes to the draft proposal for the third revision of the medium-term plan in the area of advancement of women:

(a) In the sections on legislative authority, reference should be made to the Forward-looking Strategies and to all other relevant mandates enacted by United Nations intergovernmental bodies;

(b) In the sections on intergovernmental objectives, primary reference should be made to basic research and policy analysis;

3. Also recommends that in chapter 10 (Development issues and policies) of the medium-term plan, the Secretary-General make reference in the general orientation section to the need to integrate women into the economic development process as agents as well as beneficiaries and include in the sections on legislative authority for programme 1 (subprogrammes 1, 2, 4 and 6) and programme 2 (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) a reference to General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

4. Further recommends that the Secretary-General include activities related to the advancement of women in the major programmes on development issues and policies, energy, environment, food and agriculture, human settlements, international assistance to refugees, international trade and development finance, natural resources, population, social development and humanitarian affairs, statistics, transnational corporations, and transport and communications, at the regional and global levels, as appropriate.

15th meeting
23 March 1988

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* For the discussion, see paras. 63-64 below.

51/ E/CN.6/1988/CRP.1.

Resolution 32/6. Long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women to the year 2000: priority themes*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985,

Bearing in mind its responsibilities as the competent intergovernmental body on matters concerning the status of women, especially with regard to policy development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/22 and 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, and General Assembly resolution 42/62 of 30 November 1987,

Aware of the importance of the interrelationship of objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Mindful of the importance of adopting a co-ordinated and integrated approach in the United Nations system through the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

Having considered the reports prepared by the Secretary-General for its consideration of the first set of priority themes, 52/

Mindful of the financial constraints facing the United Nations system and the need for economy, efficiency and avoidance of duplication of effort,

Emphasizing that, in order to help implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the consideration of priority themes should be directed towards the development of practical strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels,

1. Recommends that:

(a) The reports prepared for the consideration of the priority themes should make concrete, action-oriented recommendations for adoption at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, bearing in mind financial constraints;

(b) Whenever possible, the recommendations of the reports should complement the work of the relevant United Nations bodies and programmes;

(c) Those preparing the reports, priority themes, whether expert group meetings or the Secretariat should give due consideration to an assessment and appraisal of the action taken, based on available information, and to the formulation of action-oriented recommendations;

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* For the discussion, see paras. 220-222 below.

52/ E/CN.6/1988/3, E/CN.6/1988/4, E/CN.6/1988/5 and E/CN.6/1988/6.

(d) The reports should reflect the diversity of approaches to women's issues and give due consideration to the needs and current problems of the developing countries;

(e) When the reports are prepared with the assistance of consultants, the Secretariat should provide the appointed consultants with existing material from expert group meetings, international seminars and other forums that is relevant to the specific priority theme;

2. Decides that the consideration of the priority themes endorsed for the years 1989 to 1992 should focus on the relevant aspects of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

3. Also decides that in its quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, it will appraise progress under the themes and, on that basis, determine the priority themes for the subsequent five-year period.

15th meeting
23 March 1988

D. Decisions of the Commission brought to the attention of the Council

4. The following decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Decision 32/1. Programme planning and co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development*

At its 15th meeting, on 23 March 1988, the Commission on the Status of Women requested its Chairman, in consultation with the other members of the Bureau, to draw to the attention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session the relevant decisions of the Commission taken at its thirty-second session and the priority attached by the Commission to appropriate action by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to implement those decisions.

Decision 32/2. World Survey on the Role of Women in Development**

At its 15th meeting, on 23 March 1988, the Commission on the Status of Women, recalling General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986, in which the Council requested the

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* For the discussion, see paras. 65-66 below.

** For the discussion, see paras. 111-112 below.

Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session a first draft of the updated survey, and bearing in mind the importance of the update of the survey for increasing knowledge about the role of women in economic development, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the revision of the first draft of the updated world survey follows the guidelines contained in General Assembly resolutions 40/204 of 17 December 1985, and 42/178 of 11 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64.

CHAPTER II

PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th meetings, on 16, 18, 21 and 23 March 1988. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/41/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and the comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/41/38 and Corr.2, paras. 58-70);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities (A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/42/512);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/42/24);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system related to the advancement of women (E/AC.51/1988/2);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on arrangements for implementing the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/CN.6/1988/10);

(g) Note by the Secretariat on the draft proposal for the third revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 in the area of advancement of women (E/CN.6/1988/CRP.1);

(h) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium with regard to the Branch for the Advancement of Women (E/CN.6/1988/CRP.4).

The Commission also had before it, for information, the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system (A/42/232-E/1987/68) and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/1987/52).

6. In introducing the item, the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna, noted two issues concerned with programming and co-ordination: (1) the extent to which the organizations of the United Nations system worked together in the most effective way to support the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, and (2) whether the programme of the United Nations - the Commission and its secretariat - provided a dynamic force to stimulate, channel and co-ordinate activities for the advancement of women, in particular, activities to implement the Strategies. The decisions

taken by the Commission would be translated into joint actions at the ad hoc inter-agency meeting on women scheduled to take place immediately after the Commission. Because of the financial crisis confronting the United Nations, the ability of the Branch to absorb new work within the regular budget had reached its limit. She suggested that if the Commission made recommendations for additional reports, it should concurrently indicate work that could be cancelled or postponed or identify extrabudgetary resources to cover the additional output.

7. In response to questions raised, the Director explained that sufficient attention was being given to the priority theme of women and peace in the current and future work programme of the Branch. Research was included as part of the preparation process of reports on that priority theme for the next four sessions of the Commission. Member States were requested to decide on priorities to enable the Secretariat to organize its work programme accordingly.

8. The Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations informed the Commission that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/220 C of 21 December 1987, had requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat to the Commission at its thirty-second session. The concept of affirmative action in the United Nations implied more than providing the legal framework for equal opportunities for women and men; it meant creating an organizational climate in which women could actually reap the benefit of their legal rights. The Co-ordinator reviewed the achievements of the action programme adopted by the General Assembly in that regard, as well as the activities of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, the Office of Human Resources Management and her own office to implement the action programme.

9. Responding to questions from several representatives, the Co-ordinator noted that in 1983 the General Assembly had set a target of 25 per cent for the representation of women in United Nations posts subject to geographical distribution. By 1985, that target had not been reached, but the Assembly in its resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985 had approved the action programme and set a new target of 30 per cent to be attained by 1990. In 1985 the proportion of women in such posts was 23.1 per cent and in 1988, 26.1 per cent. The currrent financial crisis and retrenchment policies, however, impeded attempts to increase the percentage of women in such posts. There had been a decrease in the number of women at the Assistant Secretary-General level. Among staff from the African region, the proportion of women declined from 12 per cent in 1985 to 11.4 per cent in 1987. The Co-ordinator cited specific problems in the United Nations national recruitment programmes and in the staffing of some of the regional commissions.

10. The Director of the Division for Interorganizational Co-operation and Programme Development of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat mentioned that a number of general publications of the Department dealt with the issue of the advancement of women, including studies relating to the issue of women, population and development; the World Economic Survey, which contained a section with indicators of the socio-economic attainment of women; and the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, which used available data on the comparative status of women. The Director also introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the

United Nations system related to the advancement of women, which would be part of the process of monitoring the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide activities related to the theme of equality and peace.

Proposed revisions to the United Nations medium-term plan to cover the period 1990-1991 and implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development

11. One representative said that in the current medium-term plan of the United Nations, the advancement of women was the objective of only 3 out of 11 subprogrammes under the heading of social development, which did not reflect adequately the importance of the issue. She suggested that the advancement of women be raised to the level of a full programme. Another way of underlining the importance of the issue would be to upgrade the Branch for the Advancement of Women to a Division. This was entirely feasible, considering the existing programme of the Branch.

12. Another representative noted that the draft proposals for the revision of the United Nations medium-term plan to cover the period 1990-1991 had taken into account preparations for the priority themes agreed upon by the Commission. Some representatives noted, however, that the theme of women and peace had not been fully incorporated in the United Nations medium-term plan and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development. It was pointed out that no meeting had been planned in the United Nations system for 1987 on the theme of peace, despite the fact that a significant proportion of resolutions adopted by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1986 were concerned with that issue. Those representatives stressed the urgent need to overcome the dearth of activities to encourage the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation in the United Nations system. It was necessary, in that connection, to concentrate on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as a universally accepted and detailed document.

13. Another representative welcomed the extension of the current United Nations medium-term plan to cover the period 1990-1991, since it would give greater opportunity for careful discussion of the work programme. He further requested that all goals of the United Nations Decade for Women be included in the medium-term plans for the years 1990 to 1995 of all organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18 and 1987/86 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies.

14. Several representatives stressed the importance of the system-wide medium-term plan in translating the different development aspects of the Forward-looking Strategies into a consistent and efficient approach. One representative pointed to the way his country's actions were adjusted to each theme and subtheme of the system-wide medium-term plan.

15. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) stated that the system-wide plan had been taken into account in the medium-term plan of that regional commission.

16. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) informed the Commission that the system-wide medium-term plan had been well received in the ILO, and served as an important co-ordination tool. The International Labour Conference

would review the matter, and attention would be drawn to the commitment of ILO to implement the system-wide plan.

17. The representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) noted that the Second General Conference held in Bangkok in November 1987 had requested UNIDO to continue to participate on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis in the follow-up to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievement of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985) and in the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995, especially subprogramme 2.4 "Industry". UNIDO had been requested to incorporate in future programme and budget proposals and in the medium-term plan for 1990-1995 a cross-sectoral presentation of activities relevant to the integration of women and development, and to co-ordinate closely with other organizations of the United Nations system in that area, especially in technical co-operation and promotional activities.

Cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system for the advancement of women

18. Many representatives stressed the need for greater co-ordination of all activities undertaken for the advancement of women by all organizations of the United Nations system. In that connection, it was important to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Commission effectively and efficiently.

19. With regard to co-operation among intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations, one representative suggested that relevant intergovernmental bodies should consider the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and related matters at their respective meetings, and that the reports provided for their consideration be transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women. She recommended a broadening of the basis for the cross-organizational programme analysis on the advancement of women by including an analysis of legislative mandates that were still in force rather than simply confining the analysis to those mandates adopted since 1985.

20. Several representatives stressed the need to strengthen co-ordination of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system to integrate women in economic development. One stated that the work of the Commission on co-ordination should start with the women of the world and that the bureaucratic arrangements and procedures of the United Nations were secondary. They cautioned against trying to adjust the needs and aspirations of women to those arrangements and procedures rather than the other way around.

21. One representative drew the attention of the Commission to programme and co-ordination matters for the advancement of women, especially to follow-up of both the Nairobi Strategies and the strategies adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes held in Vienna in September 1987.

22. Several representatives noted that the cross-organizational programme analysis would serve as a useful tool by monitoring not only the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, but also the implementation of activities directed towards the other objectives of the Forward-looking

Strategies. All three objectives - equality, development and peace - were interrelated, and activities should be programmed and co-ordinated accordingly.

23. The representative of UNIDO stated that her organization would contribute to the preparation of the cross-organizational programme analysis and stressed UNIDO's co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system.

Introduction to the next medium-term plan of the United Nations

24. One representative referred to the Secretary-General's note on the preparation of the next United Nations medium-term plan (A/42/512), which had been submitted to the General Assembly, and expressed her concern that it did not give priority to the Forward-looking Strategies, in particular, or to the status of women, in general.

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

25. On the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for the Branch for the Advancement of Women, one representative recalled Commission resolution 1987/3, in which the Commission recommended that the Secretary-General accord the highest priority to the programme elements concerned with policy development in support of the Commission and include activities to this effect in subprogramme 5 on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation. The requests made in that resolution had not been taken into account in the proposed programme budget as presented to the Commission. Another representative also expressed concern that some mandates emanating from the 1987 session of the Commission might not have been taken into account. She further requested information on the effect that the post-reduction within the United Nations Secretariat would have on the resources available to the Branch for the Advancement of Women.

26. Another representative noted the importance of financing the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies, pointing out that since there was insufficient financial support in the regular budget, extrabudgetary funds had to be found. Her Government fully supported the idea of renaming the trust fund set up for the Nairobi Conference to include women's activities related to the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies at the international level and revising its terms of reference. She announced a pledge of $10,000 as a voluntary contribution from her Government, which was particularly interested in a seminar on women, social services and child care, tentatively scheduled for November 1988 in Vienna and relating to one of the priority themes for the next session of the Commission: Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care.

27. The representative of ECLAC described the Commission's achievements and plans for expanding the treatment of women's issues, especially research and training activities dealing with statistical analysis, social planning, demographic analysis and human settlements. He noted the impact of the regional economic crisis on the situation of women and announced that the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean would be held in Guatemala City in September 1988.

28. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia said that the Commission had introduced in its 1988-1989 social development programme one programme element on the participation of women in the informal sector and another, which included an assessment of socio-cultural changes in the Arab family and would examine the existing choices offered to women in terms of their roles at home and in the labour market and investigate possible alternatives that would provide women with a third choice, combining their responsibilities to their families and their societies.

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat

29. Many representatives expressed concern that progress to improve the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat continued to be slow. Several representatives noted that although the Secretary-General had given priority to women in the introduction to the programme budget for 1988-1989, much of the proposed action programme to improve the status of women in the Secretariat had yet to be implemented.

30. Several representatives suggested that the Office of the Co-ordinator for the improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat and its staff, including the associated high-level position, should remain in place until the major objectives of the action programme had been achieved. One representative stated that apparent improvements were due to the overall decline in staff numbers rather than to the action programme. She said that it was not inconsistent to maintain freeze conditions, and at the same time, enhance the promotion and mobility of women in the United Nations, since possibilities still existed for promotion and transfers. She proposed that forward targets be set to address the underrepresentation of women at specific levels and that conditions of service and grievance redress system be reviewed.

31. The representative of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations said that most of the organizations of the United Nations system would not attain the 30 per cent target by 1990 recommended by the General Assembly and were indeed under the 20 per cent mark as at 1988; most did not have a co-ordinator to improve the status of women in their respective secretariats, nor were there joint staff/management committees to recommend changes and monitor improvements in the status of women. She supported the extension beyond June 1988 of the Office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement in the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations.

32. The representative of ILO indicated that the legislative organs of ILO were concerned with the coherence and co-ordination of activities to eliminate discrimination against women and to promote their equality, and presented a report on developments in ILO programmes and plans on questions related to women workers.

33. The observer for the Organization of African Unity stressed the need to recruit more women from Africa to decision-making positions in the United Nations system, noting the near absence of African women in such posts and the need to regularize posts at the African Training and Research Centre for Women.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Mandate of the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat

34. At the 10th meeting, on 18 March, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Argentina, 53/ Austria, 53/ Brazil, Colombia, 53/ Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hungary, 53/ Indonesia, 53/ Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, 53/ Norway, 53/ the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia, 53/ introduced a draft decision (E/CN.6/1988/L.4) entitled "The mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat".

35. A statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, was circulated in document E/CN.6/1988/L.19.

36. At the 14th meeting, on 23 March, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Philippines, the United States of America and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as by the Chairman. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women replied to questions raised during the discussion.

37. Also at the 14th meeting, the Commission approved the draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II).

Resource allocation for the advancement of women

38. At the 11th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.8) entitled "Resource allocation for advancement of women".

39. At the 14th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that the following revisions had been agreed upon during informal consultations:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the words "where possible" were inserted after the word "allocate";

(b) Operative paragraph 3, which read:

> "3. Further recommends that national Governments provide financial support to strengthen the catalytic and innovative programmes of the United Nations Development Fund for Women",

was replaced by the following text:

53/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

"3. Further recommends that Governments consider providing financial support to strengthen the catalytic and innovative programmes of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

40. At the same meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made a statement.

41. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Mexico, France and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 32/2).

Proposed revision of the subprogramme on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991

42. At the 11th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.17) entitled "Draft proposal for the third revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 in the area of advancement of women", which read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Referring to General Assembly resolutions 37/63 of 3 December 1982 and 40/108 of 13 December 1985 as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987,

"Recommends that the following amendments be made to the Secretary-General's proposals to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 in the area of advancement of women.

"Annex

"Amended version of subprogramme 5: participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

of the

Draft proposal for the third revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 in the area of advancement of women
(E/CN.6/1988/CRP.1)

"(b) Objectives

"(i) Intergovernmental objectives

"(i) To implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (General Assembly resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982);

"(ii) To promote the participation of women in all forms of education for peace at all levels;

"(iii) To undertake studies of the potential benefits to be derived for women from the conversion of resources from military to civil sectors as a result of the disarmament process;

"(iv) To increase the number of women in decision-making posts concerned with foreign policy and in high-ranking bilateral and multilateral diplomatic posts;

"(v) To encourage women's group, international peace movements and non-governmental organizations, associations, co-operatives and trade unions to promote women's interests, including their involvement in international peace and co-operation activities and to institutionalize the participation of women at the decision-making level in their activities related to peace;

"(vi) To prevent and reduce family violence.

"(ii) General objectives of the Secretariat

"(i) To complete initial proposals for new strategies to meet the challenge of changes in the family, in women's roles and in relations between men and women, aiming at the creation of an environment that fosters equality, social justice, respect for the dignity of individuals and the peaceful resolution of conflicts;

"(ii) To encourage women's organizations and all appropriate governmental bodies in various countries to involve women in discussion and studies on various aspects of decision-making for development, which is inseparably linked to equality and peace, in order to foster understanding and friendly relations between people and nations;

"(iii) To provide, upon request, advisory and training services on all issues related to women and peace;

"(iv) To develop further new information systems on the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

"(v) To complete studies on the interrelationship between the goal of development and the goals of equality and peace;

"(vi) To finalize a review of international instruments and elaborate guidelines for assistance to women in conflict situations;

"(vii) To monitor, on a regular basis, both the manner and extent to which women participate in the decision-making process for peace;

"(viii) To encourage, strengthen and co-ordinate research on women and peace at the national, regional and international level."

43. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.17/Rev.1), submitted by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia.

44. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise intergovernmental objectives (ii) and (v) and Secretariat objectives (i), (iii), (vi) and (viii) to include the eradication of violence against women within the family and society.

45. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as further revised orally (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 32/3).

Non-discriminatory language policy in the United Nations

46. At the 12th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, 53/ Mauritius, Mexico, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.20) entitled "Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system". Subsequently, Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

47. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that the following revisions had been agreed upon during informal consultations:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the words "that the use of language should be neutral so as not to discriminate against women" were replaced by the words "that the use of language should not discriminate against women";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "gender-neutral language policy" were replaced by the words "non-discriminatory language policy".

48. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 32/4).

System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women: equality, development and peace

49. At the 12th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of Algeria, 53/ the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, 53/ Poland, 53/ the Sudan and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.21) entitled "System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women: equality, development and peace".

50. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution by adding the words "within existing financial resources" in operative paragraph 2.

51. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

Improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system

52. At the 12th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Canada and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.22) entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system". Subsequently, Denmark 53/ and Sweden joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Recalling* that the eligibility of women and men to participate in every capacity in the work of United Nations principal and subsidiary organs under conditions of equality is a fundamental provision of the Charter,

"*Noting* the importance attached to the appointment of women at senior decision-making and managerial levels in paragraphs 306, 315, 356 and 358 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

"*Mindful* of recommendation 46 of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat (A/C.5/42/24),

"*Sharing* the concern of the Secretary-General expressed therein that the interests of women in the United Nations Secretariat should not suffer disproportionately from the impact of the restructuring and retrenchment measures being applied in the Secretariat,

"1. *Requests* that each organization of the United Nations system designate, at a high level, a co-ordinator for the improvement of the status of women within that organization;

"2. *Recommends* that each organization establish specific action programmes and work plans outlining the measures to be undertaken in order to improve the status of women in their secretariats;

"3. *Further recommends* that those organizations which have not yet done so take immediate measures to set an overall participation rate of 30 per cent for women, with specific rates set for decision-making levels;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report biennially, in even years, to the Commission on the Status of Women on progress made by the organizations of the United Nations system in improving levels of recruitment, conditions of service, career development and promotion of women;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the General Assembly on the situation of women in the United Nations Secretariat and to transmit to the Commission on the Status of Women for its consideration on a regular basis:

"(a) His report on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat;

"(b) Relevant sections of his report on the composition of the United Nations Secretariat;

"(c) Relevant sections of background reports of the International Civil Service Commission;

"(d) Relevant resolutions, decisions, reports and employment guidelines of the organizations of the United Nations common system."

53. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.22/Rev.1), submitted by Algeria, 53/ Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, 53/ Guatemala, Sweden and Zambia. 53/ Subsequently, Costa Rica, Cuba, Norway, 53/ Tunisia and Venezuela joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

54. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to add the words "paragraph 8" at the end of operative paragraph 4.

55. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved the revised draft resolution, as further revised orally, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women

56. At the 12th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.23) entitled "Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Reaffirming the high priority which Member States attach to activities to advance the status of women,

"Welcoming the priority given by the Secretary-General to the advancement of women in the programme budget 1988-1989,

"Noting the important roles played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in achieving the global equality of women,

"Concerned that activities to advance the status of women should not suffer disproportionately from the impact of restructuring and retrenchment measures, "Stressing the need to ensure that budgetary resources allocated to advancement of women activities are commensurate with government priorities,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on programming planning matters,

"A: MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING

"1. Reiterates the request of the Commission on the Status of Women to the Secretary-General to identify the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the status of women in general as a global priority for the period 1990-1995 in the introduction to the United Nations medium-term plan for 1992-1995;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposals for the 1992-1995 medium-term plan, to incorporate a separate chapter on the advancement of women, including therein the four existing subprogrammes and the cross-sectoral presentation of relevant activities called for in General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

"3. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposal to include a subprogramme on monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in the 1990-1991 revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to make the following revisions to the draft proposals for the third revision, namely:

"(a) To include in the legislative authority sections references to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and to all relevant mandates of United Nations intergovernmental bodies;

"(b) To make primary reference in the sections concerning intergovernmental objectives to basic research and policy analysis;

"(c) To ensure that in chapter 10 (Development Issues and Policies) the need to integrate women into the economic development process as agents as well as beneficiaries is included in the general orientation and that General Assembly resolution 40/108 be included in the legislative authority of Programme 1 (subprogrammes 1, 2, 4 and 6) and Programme 2 (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5);

"(d) To include activities related to the advancement of women in the major programmes on development issues and policies, energy environment, food and agriculture, human settlements, international assistance to refugees, international trade, natural resources, population, social development and humanitarian affairs, statistics, transnational corporations, and transport and communications, at the regional and global levels, as appropriate.

"B: PROGRAMME BUDGET

"1. Decides that all aspects of legislative mandates should be fully incorporated in the United Nations work programme for the advancement of women and consequently that all resulting activities, including expert groups on priority themes, should be funded from the regular budget;

"2. Further decides that the proposed Trust Fund should be used for activities which are not part of the regular work programme;

"3. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority in his programme budget 1988-1989 to the programme elements concerned with policy development in support of the Commission on the Status of Women and to include activities to this effect in subprogramme 5 on participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

"4. Reaffirms the view of the Commission on the Status of Women on resource levels necessary to implement its mandates effectively and efficiently as expressed in its submission to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields."

57. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.23/Rev.1). Subsequently, Costa Rica joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

58. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the revised draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development

59. At the 12th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.24) entitled "System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Convinced that it must play a more forceful and dynamic role in reviewing and co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system relevant to women's issues,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on co-ordination issues relevant to the status of women (A/42/273 and Add.1; A/42/232; E/AC.51/1988/2; E/1987/52),[1]

"Considers that the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in co-ordinating intergovernmental activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development has three distinct aspects and that this resolution should be structured accordingly:

"(a) Intergovernmental co-operation refers to actions taken by central, regional and sectoral intergovernmental bodies with a view to achieving a coherent and complementary approach to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies within the United Nations organization;

"(b) System-wide (inter-agency) co-ordination refers to measures taken by organizations of the United Nations system in order to co-ordinate implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies system-wide;

"(c) Legislative linkage refers to action taken by the Commission on the Status of Women to link implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies to all relevant United Nations intergovernmental decisions, international strategies and programmes/plans of action.

"A. Intergovernmental co-operation to integrate women effectively in economic development programmes and activities

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind its resolutions 1986/65 and 1987/65,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 42/178,

"Emphasizing the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting co-operation amongst intergovernmental bodies to integrate women fully in economic development programmes and activities,

"1. Considers that intergovernmental co-operation would be considerably strengthened if United Nations intergovernmental bodies were to include an agenda item on activities related to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies within their fields of competence on monitoring, technical co-operation, institutional co-ordination, research and policy analysis, participation of women in decision-making and public information activities, and to transmit their report on that agenda item to the Commission on the Status of Women;

"2. Decides that the reports requested under Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/65 and 1987/182 should first be transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session for consideration and then to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on measures taken in 1986, 1987 and 1988:

"(a) To ensure coherent implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies by central, regional and sectoral intergovernmental bodies;

"(b) To harmonize implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies with all relevant United Nations intergovernmental decisions, international strategies and programmes/plans of action;

"4. Further requests that the reports listed above be consolidated in a single document structured according to the present resolution for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989;

"5. Recommends that, in light of the importance of the overall co-ordination of United Nations activities, particularly between the Secretariats in New York and Vienna, provision for Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs liaison in New York be maintained.

"B. System-wide (inter-agency) co-ordination

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 1985/46 of 31 May 1985, 1986/71 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 relating to the preparation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and the cross-organizational programme analysis on activities related to the advancement of women,

"Concerned that many provisions of Commission resolution 87/5 relating to the preparation of the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development are as yet unimplemented,

"1. Stresses that the proposed cross-organizational programme analysis should present a comprehensive factual picture of the system's mandates and activities related to the advancement of women; should attempt a comprehensive diagnosis of co-ordination problems; and should suggest remedial action;

"2. Recommends that the activities analysed should include: programme activities at the programme element level; technical co-operation projects and regular programmes of technical assistance; grant-based development assistance; and funding by international development-financing institutions;

"3. Decides that the legislative mandates to be analysed should include international instruments; intergovernmental resolutions and decisions; legislative instructions, directions and guidelines; and international strategies, plans/programmes of action relevant to the status of women which are still in force;

"4. Further decides that the directions given by the Commission on the Status of Women for preparation of the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan in Commission resolution 1987/5 and annex should be fully implemented;

"5. Requests that a member of the bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women be present during consideration of the cross-organizational programme analysis by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session.

"C. Legislative linkage as a means to co-ordinate implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling paragraph 320 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies which states that specific appropriate attention should be paid to the advancement of women in the preparation of new instruments and strategies,

"Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that specific action is taken to integrate the concerns of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies into the activities mandated by the General Assembly resolutions listed below:

42/106	International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa
42/163	Critical Economic Situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990
42/177	United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
42/186	Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond
42/187	Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development
42/193	Preparation of the New International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
42/104	International Literacy Year."

60. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.24/Rev.1).

61. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the second preambular paragraph of resolution D by replacing the words "the question of night work, in particular, the partial revision of Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89)" by the words "the question of 'Night work', as defined in the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89) and other relevant conventions".

62. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved the revised draft resolution, as further revised orally, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991

63. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.32) entitled "Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women", submitted by Canada. Subsequently, Costa Rica joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

64. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 32/5).

Programme planning and co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development

65. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision (E/CN.6/1988/L.33) submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

66. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. D, decision 32/1).

Report of the Secretary-General on the scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system related to the advancement of women

67. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system related to the advancement of women (E/CN.6/1988/2).

Chapter III

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

68. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 3rd to 6th, 10th to 12th and 15th meetings, on 15, 16, 18, 21 and 23 March 1988. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women (E/1988/4 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid (E/CN.6/1988/2);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the first draft of the update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (E/CN.6/1988/7);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories (E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex (E/CN.6/1988/9).

The Commission also had before it, for information, the following documents:

(a) Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth and sixth sessions (A/41/45 and Corr.1 and A/42/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/42/528);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/42/627).

69. In introducing the item, the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women noted that each of the reports had a common goal: to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. The Commission should give directions and precise advice on some reports and undertake a general review of others. She drew the Commission's attention to the Secretary-General's report on the reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women, which was based on a request to the Secretariat by the Economic and Social Council to propose a system that would be efficient, simple and inexpensive.

70. She noted that the world survey on the role of women in development represented a major step in the assessment of the role women played in development. In examining the first draft of the update, the Commission should determine if the questions it raised were the correct ones and were a recommendation on the periodicity of updating of the survey. Should it be decided

to update the world survey every five years, an updated version would be available the year preceding each review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies, the first in 1989 and the second updated version in 1994.

71. The representative of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat described efforts made to monitor statistics at the national level as an integral part of the work carried out in co-operation with other units within the United Nations system. These efforts focused on the development of indicators for use on microcomputers; the provision of assistance in improving the collection and overall quality of data and in encouraging linkages between producers and users of data; and the development of statistical data on the economic activities of women in the informal sector.

Reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women

72. Many representatives underlined the crucial importance of the reporting system, which would constitute the Commission's greatest contribution to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. Some representatives stressed that problems relating to the advancement of women were an important part of international co-operation in the humanitarian field. The decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1987 formed an important basis for the systematic analysis of the state of implementation of the Strategies as an integrated whole (equality, development and peace). The problems of the advancement of women could not be isolated from fundamental political, economic and social factors, and the reporting system should take account of that reality.

73. Several representatives stated that an effective reporting system would include precision and realism of both a quantitative and qualitative nature at the national, regional and international levels and regular reporting in standardized formats on all aspects of the Strategies, focusing on policy-related data, and take into account the great variety of national situations. It was necessary to go beyond statistical reporting to focus on the effectiveness of ways and means used to achieve the goals of the Decade in order to provide models for emulation. Co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system on the implementation of the reporting system were also necessary in order to avoid duplication.

74. Several representatives reaffirmed the importance of a five-year cycle for world conferences in order to strengthen monitoring and review and appraisal.

75. There was general agreement that monitoring was an essential component of the reporting system. One representative stressed that the reporting system should cover the implementation of the Strategies as a whole and not just the priority themes. Another representative stated that new ways should be found to interact with Governments in order to improve monitoring, while several others suggested that developing countries might need assistance in that area. Several representatives pointed out that most of the relevant data and indicators necessary for monitoring were already available within the United Nations system. They also indicated that further research was necessary on economic aspects and the informal sector.

76. At the international level, a biennial cycle of monitoring of the United Nations system should ensure complementarity of the work of United Nations bodies;

the importance of co-ordination through the cross-organizational programme analysis, the system-wide medium-term plan and the medium-term plans were considered essential by some countries. In that connection, several representatives underlined the role of focal points in the United Nations system and the need for their strengthening. In view of the immensity of that task, the Commission should oversee their functioning to avoid fragmentation and ensure progress within the United Nations system.

77. On the review and appraisal aspect of the reporting system, several representatives reaffirmed that a quinquennial cycle should be observed and that world conferences were an effective instrument in the evaluation of progress. Some representatives stressed that the extended session of the Commission in 1990 for the first review and appraisal of the Strategies required preparation at the 1989 session, especially if many countries were to participate. It was suggested that a special session of seven days be held in 1990 after the regular session and that the convening of regional preparatory meetings, as well as the involvement of non-governmental organizations, were important in the process of review and appraisal.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

78. Some representatives underlined the importance of both the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. One representative stressed the Committee's supervisory role in the monitoring of the implementation of international standards and stated that the fact that the Convention had received the greatest number of ratifications in the shortest time had had an impact upon the Committee's ability to consider initial reports in a timely manner. The technical support and substantive servicing provided to the Committee should therefore be increased to bring it into line with other comparable intergovernmental treaty bodies. Another representative said that the Committee had been helpful to Governments by taking account of national realities and regional contexts and formulating recommendations in that regard. One representative suggested that drawing up a commentary on the operative provisions of the Convention would help establish a common understanding by States parties of the Convention's major provisions.

79. Several representatives emphasized the need for interaction between the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which should remain separate bodies, and requested that the Commission consider the report of the seventh session of the Committee and support the recommendations contained therein as well as the recommendations of the fourth meeting of States parties to the Convention.

80. Some representatives stated that consideration of country reports by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had demonstrated that reality in achieving equality for women had lagged far behind the legal implementation of the Convention and that the country reports provided important information for assessing the evolution of the advancement of women at the national level.

81. Various means of ensuring an effective evaluation at the national level were proposed, including the use of questionnaires and national seminars.

82. One representative stressed the need for the United Nations regional commissions to play a role in review and appraisal and in carrying out impact studies. Another underlined the usefulness of NGO forums to supplement the reporting system. It was also stressed that the reporting system in its innovative aspects could assist in defining new roles for women. There was a need to report on specific aspects of women's progress, such as women in development, and the role of networking was highlighted in that connection.

83. The observer for the European Economic Community (EEC) underlined the importance of EEC evaluation activities in shaping future programmes and the desirability of assisting countries in that area.

84. The observer for the Inter-American Commission of Women referred to the role of national machinery for the advancement of women and observed that some countries had still not established any, while those which did exist often needed to be strengthened in order to carry out evaluation.

85. One representative and several observers from non-governmental organizations stressed in the context of reporting that another United Nations Decade for Women should be considered for the 1990s.

Update of the world survey on the role of women in development

86. Representatives welcomed the first update of the world survey on the role of women in development (E/CN.6/1988/7) and reaffirmed the importance of the issue. One representative suggested that the Commission review the draft survey at its next session before the final update was submitted to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. Another proposed that the survey be designed as a regular ongoing document, focusing on issues of current interest and being continuously revised.

87. One representative expressed the view that the first draft went beyond what was mandated by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1986/64 and the General Assembly resolution in 40/204. Some representatives further suggested that the survey be more sharply focused, especially in the overview chapter, and take into account the procedures for the review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies, including the priority themes.

88. Some representatives stated that the world survey should aim at being a major reference instrument for a wide audience and should therefore be based on in-depth research and draw on statistical material from a wide variety of sources both inside and outside the United Nations system.

89. Co-operation between the Branch for the Advancement of Women, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistical Office was welcomed. One representative stated that the world survey on the role of women in development should not solely focus on statistical analysis and diagnosis of the situation of women but should make conclusions on the basis of current statistical knowledge. Actions should be defined at the national, regional and local levels. While an overly general world-wide analysis and conclusions should be avoided, an orientation exclusively to the problems of developing countries, though justified, might neglect facts that were relevant to the situation of other countries.

90. Another representative suggested that if the survey was to assist in formulating policy recommendations, a concluding chapter should present major findings and recommendations and identify areas for future action.

91. Several representatives stressed the importance of the chapter on international debt, adjustment and women because international debt, protectionism and the economic situation hindered the advancement of women. One representative emphasized the need to study the impact of structural adjustment on women, while another suggested that such a study might be premature, given the scarcity and unreliability of data.

92. One representative stressed that the role of women in the environment should be accorded higher priority. Another mentioned that the issue of technology and industrial development should be consolidated in a single chapter, together with the study of the effects of education. Several representatives considered that both the role of women in the informal sector and the role of rural women were important. The specific situation of migrant women was mentioned by one representative, and another emphasized the growing importance of women as providers of resources on which the survival of the family depended.

93. The observer for the European Economic Community (EEC) mentioned the problem of equal treatment of women in social security systems.

Communications concerning the status of women

94. The Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women (see para. 244 below) studied a list of communications concerning the situation of women in specific countries (S. W. Communications List No. 23 and Corr.1 and 2) and the replies received from a number of Governments.

95. The Working Group analysed the substance of the communications and agreed that many of them dealt with very serious and extensive violations of human rights, including different forms of discrimination against women.

96. Such discrimination took the form of unequal rights in economic and social life, inequality before the law and continued physical and sexual violence against women in detention. In addition, a few reports concerned family relationships, educational rights and participation in political activities.

97. The Working Group expressed particular concern about sexual harassment of women at the workplace and urged continued monitoring of the problem.

98. The Working Group further noted there were a number of issues related to women's rights currently under consideration by the Secretary-General, and urged the Commission on the Status of Women to support his continued involvement.

99. The Working Group was distressed at the lack of response from several Governments to communications regarding violations of education, employment and political rights of women, as well as the safety of women in detention. The Working Group proposed that the Commission on the Status of Women urge the Economic and Social Council to recommend that Member States take legislative and other appropriate measures to halt the current negative trends related to the status of women in their countries.

Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex

100. One representative noted that her country was among the relatively few that had provided information to the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report on the subject. Referring to a statement circulated by a non-governmental organization, she stated that her Government had investigated all cases reported to it by that organization and taken appropriate legal action. Another representative stated that her Government had been falsely accused of human rights violations and that all such accusations had been fully investigated. If cases existed, the non-governmental organization concerned should present details so that action could be taken.

Situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories

101. Many representatives referred to the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories (E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1) and emphasized the problems confronting women and their causes. Several stressed that Palestinian women shared the fate and the 40 years of suffering of the whole Palestinian nation and that Palestinian women living in refugee camps had faced special hardships and instability.

102. Several representatives commended the report of the Secretary-General and its conclusions, but several others stated that since the report was based on limited information and drawn from existing United Nations documents that considered the situation of the Palestinian people in general, it provided little specific information on Palestinian women. They further stated that assistance currently provided by the United Nations system to Palestinian people did not focus specifically on the needs of women. The educational and training programmes of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), for example, were not sufficiently attended by women. A special fact-finding mission could collect first-hand information to identify the main needs of Palestinian women and present a report on the subject to the Commission at its thirty-third session. Those needs should be further addressed in various forms and at all levels by the appropriate United Nations assistance programmes.

103. A few representatives suggested that, in addition to a fact-finding mission, the Commission should send messages to heads of relevant States expressing its concern over the current situation in the occupied Arab territories and, in particular, the situation of women and children. One representative expressed her dissatisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General, since it did not provide the factual information on the subject that was necessary for the organization of adequate assistance to women within the context of existing United Nations programmes of assistance to the Palestinian people. Another representative stated that the report presented a one-sided view and was therefore incorrect. Several representatives stressed the importance of paragraph 260 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and its future implementation. Some representatives stated that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to the Palestinian territories that have been occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

104. Some representatives referred to recent developments in the occupied Arab territories that had been reported world wide by the mass media and were characterized by acts of terror and oppression against the Palestinian people, including women and children. Several representatives suggested that the

Commission organize a fact-finding mission to study alleged cases of the violation of human rights and crimes committed against Palestinian women and children. It was also suggested that Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories should be strongly condemned. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization described what were termed atrocities involving instances of indiscriminate use of tear gas, dum-dum bullets, mass arrests, detentions and deportations, attacks against schools, hospitals, mother-and-child-care centres and refugee camps, incidents of breaking bones and inflicting other injuries, and burning and burying people alive. Those practices had caused an increase in the number of deaths, major injuries and miscarriages. One representative rejected those statements as factually incorrect and presented a different view of recent events in the area. She stated that the level of illiteracy among Palestinian women was lower than in any Arab State. She also pointed out that for the last 24 years, Israeli women and children had been the main targets of Palestine Liberation Organization terror attacks.

New developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid

105. Many representatives drew the attention of the Commission to the suffering of women and children in South Africa and Namibia who were discriminated against because of their colour. Some representatives called for continued measures of assistance to women living under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia. Another representative stressed that assistance should not only be political but should also take the form of activities such as cultural visits. One representative asked what form of equality, development and peace could be offered to the indigenous people of South Africa and Namibia if majority rule were not ensured. Another informed the Commission that six people, including one woman, were due to be executed in South Africa.

106. One observer, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, condemned all forms of racial discrimination, especially South Africa's policy of *apartheid*, which represented a unique system of institutionalized racism and betrayed the most fundamental concepts of human liberty and equality. She stressed the need for positive support for those who suffered from the effects of *apartheid*, including mothers and children. The same representative noted that humanitarian assistance for States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, liberation movements, refugees and other victims of *apartheid* had increased over the last few years and would continue to do so. She noted that the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa would take place in Oslo in August 1988 and aimed to give new impetus to sensitize the international community to the plight of people in the region. Full support should be given to the Namibian people's struggle for independence and self-determination in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

107. The observer for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania stated that the policies of the racist régime greatly affected women and children who were involved in fighting and that women had suffered from racial discrimination, poverty, distress, detention without trial, imprisonment, banning laws and execution. She appealed to the international community to support the various projects formulated by women's organizations and co-operatives to alleviate the conditions of refugees in various countries.

108. The observer for the South West Africa People's Organization stated that the situation in Namibia had deteriorated since 1985 and described specific activities undertaken against Namibian people, including women. She also stated that a strong alliance had been formed by several women's groups to counter what was happening, which in turn had led to the victimization of many women. She appealed to the Commission to organize a world conference on women living under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia.

109. The observer for the African National Congress of South Africa stated that a new phenomenon - war against children - had been introduced by the *apartheid* régime to break the fighting spirit of the black majority in South Africa through the establishment of detention camps, the imposition of harsh and unjustified sentences, and severe torture. Thousands of victims of *apartheid* had already died as a result of violence, torture, starvation or lack of basic health facilities. She urged the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and children in detention.

Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women

110. Several representatives stated that the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women should be enlarged to 43 members on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, following the model of the Commission on Human Rights. One representative noted that the Commission had last been enlarged in 1966. Another representative emphasized the central role of the Commission in promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and, following the annualization of its sessions and the restructuring of its agenda, believed an increased membership would allow the Commission to function more effectively in its additional role of monitoring the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development

111. At the 11th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Australia and Sweden, introduced a draft decision (E/CN.6/1988/L.6) entitled "World survey on the role of women in development".

112. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. D, decision 32/2).

Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

113. At the 10th meeting, on 18 March, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada, China, the German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, 54/ the Philippines,

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54/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Poland, 54/ Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.7) entitled "Session in 1990 of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies". Subsequently, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Kenya, 54/ Mexico and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

114. A statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, was circulated in document E/CN.6/1988/L.30.

115. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed that, in the annex to the draft resolution, the words "equality, development and peace" should be added to the title of agenda item 2.

116. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

Women and peace in Central America

117. At the 11th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.9) entitled "Women and peace in Central America".

118. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by replacing the words "in order that suitable conditions may be established for the full exercise of their economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights" by the words "as well as ensuring their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights".

119. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI).

Updating of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development in the light of the deterioration in the status of women in the developing countries

120. At the 11th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.10) entitled "The updating of the survey on women and development in the light of the deterioration in the status of women in the developing countries". Subsequently, Czechoslovakia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

121. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 1 (c), the word "general" was deleted before the word "decline";

(b) In operative paragraph 1 (d), the word "widening" was deleted before the word "gap";

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the word "special" was deleted before the word "attention".

122. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VII).

Establishment of a comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

123. At the 10th meeting, on 18 March, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Australia, Austria, 54/ Canada, China, Costa Rica, Guatemala, the Netherlands, 54/ Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.11) entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies". Subsequently, Bangladesh and Egypt 54/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

124. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, the words "as necessary" were inserted after the word "monitor";

(b) In operative paragraph 6, the words "within existing resources" were added after the words "the Secretary-General should";

(c) In operative paragraph 7, the words "as necessary" were inserted before the words "monitoring, review and appraisal", and the words "before they are made available to the Commission on the Status of Women" were deleted at the end of the paragraph;

(d) In the title of the annex, the word "reporting" was inserted between the words "Comprehensive" and "system";

(e) In the annex, paragraph 1, first sentence, the words "on monitoring of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by the organizations of the United Nations system, including monitoring at the regional level" were inserted after the word "report".

125. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VIII).

Women and children under *apartheid*

126. At the 10th meeting, on 18 March, the observer for Egypt, 54/ on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.12) entitled "Women and children under *apartheid*".

127. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, made a statement in which she endorsed the draft resolution.

128. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "concern of women throughout the world" were replaced by the words "global concern of women";

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Further recognizing* that the equality and emancipation of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the indigenous people and the total destruction of the racist régime of South Africa",

was replaced by the following text:

> "*Further recognizing* that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the people of South Africa against the racist régime of Pretoria";

(c) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

> "2. *Further condemns* the South African régime for its decision to execute the Sharpeville Six, one of whom is a woman, in defiance of international appeals",

was replaced by the following text:

> "2. *Urges* the South African régime to accord the Sharpeville Six, one of whom is a woman, a fair trial based on international legal standards and to stop the execution of political prisoners";

(d) A new last operative paragraph was added, reading:

> "10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children under *apartheid* to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session."

129. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women stated that while provision existed in the programme budget for a report on new developments relating to the subject, it had been programmed for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission rather than the thirty-third session as requested in the

resolution. If, after examination of the results of all resolutions it was felt that this change could not be absorbed, a programme budget implication statement would be provided to the Economic and Social Council when it considered the item.

130. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, India and Pakistan.

131. Also at the same meeting, the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 26 to 1, with 4 abstentions, approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, India, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, France, Italy, Japan.

132. After the draft resolution was approved, the representatives of Canada, France, Greece, Japan and Italy made statements.

Women and children in Namibia

133. At the 10th meeting, on 18 March, the observer for Egypt, 54/ on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.13) entitled "Women and children in Namibia".

134. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, made a statement in which she endorsed the draft resolution.

135. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "backed by the allies" were deleted after the words "South African régime";

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "interim Government of Windhoek" were replaced by the words "interim Government at Windhoek";

(c) A new last operative paragraph was added, reading:

> "7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women regarding women and children in Namibia to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session."

136. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women stated that no provision existed in the programme budget for a separate report on the subject as requested in the resolution. If, after examination of the results of all resolutions it was felt that this change could not be absorbed, a programme budget implication statement would be provided to the Economic and Social Council when it considered the item.

137. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, India and Pakistan.

138. At the same meeting, the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 25 to none, with 6 abstentions, approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution X). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, India, Lesotho, Maritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, 55/ Canada, France, Italy, Japan, United States of America.

139. After the draft resolution was approved, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, France and Japan.

The situation of Palestinian women

140. At the 10th meeting, on 18 March, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Algeria, 54/ Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Egypt, 54/, the Islamic Republic of Iran, 54/ Morocco, 54/ Oman, 54/ Pakistan, the Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.15) entitled "The situation of Palestinian women", which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Taking note* of the Secretary-General's report E/CN.6/1988/8 on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories,

"*Mindful* of the humanitarian principles and provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,

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55/ The delegation of Bangladesh subsequently indicated that its vote on the draft resolution should have been recorded as being in favour and not as an abstention.

"*Recalling* the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/CONF.116/28/Rev.1) which was adopted by consensus in Nairobi in 1985, in particular paragraph 260,

"*Noting* with deep concern, the escalating Israeli oppression and ill-treatment of the Palestinian people, including women and children in the occupied Palestinian territories,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report concerning the situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories, to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session;

"2. *Strongly condemns* the application of an 'iron-fist' policy by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territories;

"3. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to all Palestinians in the occupied territories;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to send a mission composed of representatives of three member States of the Commission on the Status of Women to investigate the situation of Palestinian women and children, in light of the recent tragic developments in the occupied Palestinian territories;

"5. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of paragraph 260 of the Forward-looking Strategies concerning assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories;

"6. *Reaffirms* that Palestinian women, as part of a nation prevented from exercising its basic human and political rights, cannot participate in the implementation of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies: equality, development and peace, without the attainment of their inalienable right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent State."

141. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.15/Rev.1).

142. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, India, the Sudan and Pakistan.

143. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women stated that time constraints and uncertainty about the composition of the mission requested had not permitted the preparation of a statement of programme budget implications in time for presentation. Should the draft resolution be approved, a statement of progrmame budget implications would be provided to the Economic and Social Council when it considered the item.

144. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the revised draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council by a roll-call vote of 20 to 1, with 10 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Zaire.

145. After the draft resolution was approved, statements were made by the representatives of France, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

146. At the 11th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Argentina, 54/ Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, 54/ Finland, 54/ the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, 54/ Greece, Norwary 54/ and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.16) entitled "Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women". Subsequently, Denmark, 54/ France, Italy, Spain 54/ and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/60 of 30 November 1987 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

"Noting the decisions of the fourth meeting of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

"Noting resolution 32/1 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women in response to the request contained in Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112,

"Recalling the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, on the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

"1. Welcomes the ratification of, or accession to, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

"2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possile, bearing in mind the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

"3. Urges States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee;

"4. Takes note of the relevant articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which provide the mandate for the Committee;

"5. Welcomes the continuing efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite consideration of periodic reports;

"6. Welcomes the practice of the Committee to make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties pursuant to article 21 (1) of the Convention;

"7. Notes with considerable concern the problems encountered by the Committee as a result of a shortage of resources including technical and substantive support;

"8. Reaffirms that resources should be reinforced through redeployment (a) to keep pace with the increased work-load of the Branch for the Advancement of Women as a result of the annualization of sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the servicing of which is one of its principal activities and (b) to enable the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

"9. Recognizes the special relevance of periodic reports of States parties to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in those countries;

"10. Recognizes also the need for States members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Commission on the Status of Women and other relevant United Nations bodies to take into account documents of the Committee when developing strategies to monitor and evaluate progress in relation to the advancement of women, as well as when formulating policies and programmes concerning women at the national, regional and international levels;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to promote the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

"12. Recommends that the chairmen in office of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women attend meetings of the other body;

"13. Recommends that the scheduling of meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women during the same year."

147. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.16/Rev.1), entitled "Elimination of discrimination

against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", which was submitted by Argentina, 54/ Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, 54/ Egypt, 54/ Finland, 54/ France, the Federal Republic of Germany, 54/ Greece, Italy, Norway, 54/ Spain, 54/ Sweden and Turkey. Subsequently, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala and Japan joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

148. The Secretary informed the Commission that Canada had withdrawn as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

149. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women stated that the attendance of the chairmen of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at each other's meetings would have financial implications estimated at $11,200 and that should the Commission approve the draft resolution, a statement of programme budget implications would be placed before the Economic and Social Council when it considered the draft proposal.

150. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the revised draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XII).

151. After the draft resolution was approved, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women

152. At the 12th meeting, on 21 March, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.14) entitled "Enlargement of the Commission", and orally revised operative paragraph 2, which read:

> "2. Recommends that at its first regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council decide on the allocation of seats, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution"

by replacing it with the following text:

> "2. Also recommends that the allocation of seats be in accordance with that of the Commission on Human Rights".

153. A statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, was circulated in document E/CN.6/1988/L.31.

154. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the words "Recommends" was replaced by the word "Decides";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "Also recommends" were replaced by the words "Also decides";

(c) Two new operative paragraphs were added, reading:

> "3. Further decides that the enlargement of the Commission shall take effect from the beginning of 1989;
>
> "4. Also decides to fill the additional seats resulting from the enlargement when the elections are held in 1988 to fill the vacancies in the Commission".

155. Following a statement by the representative of Mexico, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XIII).

Reports considered in connection with agenda item 4

156. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women (E/1988/4 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex (E/CN.6/1988/9).

Chapter IV

PRIORITY THEMES

157. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 7th to 12th, 13th and 15th meetings on 17, 18 and 21 to 23 March 1988. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on national machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women (E/CN.6/1988/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on problems of rural women, including food, water resources, agricultural technology, rural employment, transportation, environment, energy and health (E/CN.6/1988/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on access to information and education for peace (E/CN.6/1988/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society (E/CN.6/1988/6).

158. Some representatives reiterated the significant interrelationship, interdependence and mutually supportive nature of the objectives of equality, development and peace. The role of national machinery in promoting an environment and infrastructure conducive to the attainment of equality in all spheres of life was considered essential. One representative pointed out that development programmes bore the greatest relevance to the largest number of women and that the Commission on the Status of Women should serve as a valuable source of ideas and a forum for the exchange of information on the developmental needs of women and for proposals to satisfy those needs. Other representatives emphasized that peace was the pre-condition without which true equality and meaningful development were impossible; in a climate of fear and tension, social development became the first victim. One representative could not agree with this opinion, since it would deny the value of the very real advancement for women that had been achieved in a time when the world was certainly not at peace.

159. Many representatives referred to the significant contribution made by expert group meetings and seminars to work on the priority themes, which were subsequently considered by the Commission. One representative stressed that every effort should be made to provide funds for such meetings from the regular budgets of the Branch for the Advancement of Women and other concerned units of the United Nations system. Another representative stated that the results of such meetings assisted the Commission in identifying not only what action should be taken but also how and by whom such action should be carried out.

A. Equality: national machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women

160. In introducing the priority theme, the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women noted that the documentation was largely the result of the interregional Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, held in Vienna (Austria) from 28 September to 2 October 1987. The issue

concerned the tools by which equality could be achieved and the type of national machinery for the advancement of women that should be developed in individual countries, taking into account the considerable variation among countries in their organizational structure, reflecting divergent political, social and economic systems and histories. She stressed that wherever the national machinery was located, it should be closely linked to political decision-making, in particular that concerned with broad social and economic policies and with the allocation of public resources. Such machinery should function as an efficient network at both the country and global levels and make effective use of information. She referred to the Seminar on Information Systems for the Advancement of Women for National Machinery, held in Vienna in January 1988, with financial assistance from the Government of Japan, the report of which had been made available as a background paper to the current session (Background paper 6). The Director suggested that the Commission might wish to provide guidance to Governments on principles to be followed in establishing or strengthening national machinery and make specific recommendations on the kind of support that should be provided to national machinery at both the national and international levels.

161. Many representatives emphasized the crucial role of national machinery in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and generally in improving the status of women. They suggested that national machinery, which came in a diversity of models, should be given a broader definition and not necessarily be viewed in terms of legal issues. National machinery should be strengthened progressively. Many representatives mentioned various factors that could improve the effectiveness of national machinery, such as the existence of general and co-ordinated social policy, the need for national machinery to be at a sufficiently high level and to have access to both authority and information, and the importance of monitoring and co-ordinating functions in order to translate policies into quantifiable plans. It was further pointed out by several representatives that national machinery could not act alone but needed to work closely with non-governmental organizations and other women's organizations. Several representatives observed that national machinery had to play a broad role, since all issues concerning women were interrelated, but it should also concentrate on specific national priority issues, such as unemployment or job segregation. One representative stated that national machinery was not necessarily the only solution; non-governmental organizations had, in addition to financial and political power, considerable flexibility and were potentially more effective and in a better position to identify new issues and monitor and disseminate information.

162. Several representatives underlined the importance of the interrelationship between the Commission and national machinery and the role that the United Nations system could play in strengthening national machinery through co-ordination between the United Nations Secretariat, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and other bodies. Some representatives suggested that the Commission consider holding a meeting of representatives of national machinery to exchange experience. It might also request regular reports on national machinery and at the same time encourage countries that had not done so to establish national machinery. Member States should be urged to include representatives of the national machinery on their delegations to the Commission. The same representatives also suggested wide dissemination of information on the issue.

163. Several representatives pointed out that national machinery could not ignore the context in which it operated, particularly where economic crises, the debt

crisis or political difficulties hampered its effectiveness. National machinery should, therefore, continue to mobilize resources and promote political support, for example, by encouraging parliamentary debates, in order to bring about a progressive change in attitudes, including cultural change, where necessary, in order to avoid a downgrading of the national machinery.

164. Many representatives discussed the structural aspects of national machinery in relation to their own national experience. Nearly all stressed the importance of co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of information and networking functions. Some representatives also suggested that management methods should be modernized through training, especially to improve the co-ordination abilities of managers of national machinery. Some representatives gave examples of how international assistance had helped upgrade the structure of the national machinery and proposed that national or international assistance be expanded in that area, in particular to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation functions of the national machinery.

165. Many representatives addressed the issue of information in all forms and at all levels for national machinery and its important role in advancing the status of women. Several representatives considered information essential for the strengthening of national machinery, preferably through the establishment of an information system, and they agreed with the recommendations of the Seminar on Information Systems for the Advancement of Women for National Machinery. Information, such as statistical data, was indispensable and should be circulated at all levels with a feed-back system. The role of the media and non-governmental organizations was clearly essential, for example, in informing women of their rights, and should also be targeted at men. Some representatives elaborated on the role of documentation centres, the development of specific information systems with the help of the organizations of the United Nations system in areas such as unequal pay, unpaid work and innovative policies and programmes. Several representatives stressed the role of networking, since it increased the impact of women and better utilized resources, and was essential at the national, regional, subregional and international levels. Some representatives underlined the need for training in information and the usefulness of co-operating with the regional commissions and the Branch for the Advancement of Women. One representative identified issues that required further elaboration, such as compatability between systems, adapting systems to several languages, co-ordination in information and the need to mobilize sufficient resources for national and international development of the system, since it was also important that the United Nations continue to play a role in that area. It was suggested that expert groups could also assist in that respect.

166. One country referred to the ILO Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89) and welcomed the decision taken by ILO to review the matter, since it appeared to have created problems in many countries.

167. The representatives of INSTRAW, ILO, UNIFEM and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) described the activities of their organizations in the field of national machinery, which ranged from direct assistance in order to strengthen and ensure the viability of national machinery, to research and training to adjust national machinery to the new roles of women in specific areas such as shelter.

168. The observer for the European Economic Community described the EEC machinery, which underlined the Community's commitment to the implementation of the

Forward-looking Strategies and placed particular emphasis on the monitoring and information functions. The observer for the Council of Europe described its national machinery and stressed its information activities including specific information campaigns.

169. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization explained that its national machinery was composed of many volunteer women's organizations which played an effective role in helping women, even beyond their traditional roles. By maintaining close co-operation, those organizations focused their efforts on concrete activities in such areas as health, food supply and illiteracy, and monitored the situation and its changes.

B. Development: problems of rural women, including food, water resources, agricultural technology, rural employment, transportation and environment

170. In introducing that priority theme, the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women said that the United Nations Decade for Women had drawn attention to the importance of the economic role of rural women. Their economic role, in addition to their traditional roles, placed rural women at the cutting edge of development. Rural development implied the development of rural women and their capabilities. The Director noted that following discussions among representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system, it had been decided to add two subjects to the report of the Secretary-General: energy and health, because of their close interrelationship with other aspects of concern to rural women. She said that the report was a product of system-wide co-operation, especially on the part of UNIFEM, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Habitat, INSTRAW, ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). While many themes emerged in the conclusions and recommendations of the report, she stressed the particular importance of women's access to resources and services, especially credit. She said that it would be helpful if the Commission could reach conclusions on appropriate standards and policies to deal with the problems of rural women and to identify those issues that it believed would benefit from further detailed examination as well as those steps to which priority should be given in operational activities.

171. Many representatives stated that women in the third world, especially those in rural areas, suffered from overwork, which included feeding their families, teaching their children, carrying water and working in the fields. One representative expressed her disappointment that, despite the excellent information contained therein, the report paid little attention to the concerns of rural women in industrialized countries. In her opinion, the solutions to the problems of rural women required an international approach.

172. Another representative pointed out that the status of rural women could not be considered in isolation from the socio-economic and political situation of the country. Several representatives described the multiple roles of rural women in their countries as cooks, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, judges, firewood collectors, builders and social workers, emphasizing the vital role played by rural women in the family's physical and economic well-being. There were serious consequences to the health of rural women and children resulting from the time spent in collecting and carrying food, fuelwood and water. Another representative

stated that, as rural women were unable to afford either unemployment or poorly paid formal employment, increasing numbers had turned to self-employment. In some rural areas, women processed and sold produce or used local raw materials in handicraft production. Although income and mobility were low in such informal sector activities, for many poor women access to that sector was relatively easy compared to the problems experienced in obtaining formal employment. One representative stated that in her country rural women included not only farm women but also those attached to households drawing their income from forestry, fisheries and services connected with tourism. One representative felt that the enjoyment of rural women's rights and their full development depended on the establishment of a new international economic order. Citing rural development in her country, she pointed out that the agrarian sector produced a large portion of the gross national product and hence received a great deal of attention by the Government. Rural women thus enjoyed equal rights with men.

173. Many representatives presented statistics on the proportion of rural women in their countries by fields of activity. Several representatives reported that an increasing number of women were graduating from agricultural institutes, whereas others stated that women farmers and, more generally, women in rural areas, were subjected to intense discrimination, attributable to deeply rooted social prejudice and patriarchal concepts among the rural population. Changes in agrarian legislation to ensure the equality of sexes had not yet been completed. Discrimination began with the definition of the term "economically active" because most women farmers were unpaid assistants, working without any personal income. It was stressed that rural women should be given the opportunity to earn their living and control the means of production in order to become economically independent, thereby achieving equality.

174. Many representatives agreed that there was a need for action based on the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/1988/4). They appealed to the international community to increase assistance to rural women in order to overcome the world economic crisis. On the problems of rural women, many representatives said it was important to pay particular attention to the areas of food security, water resources, agricultural technology, family health care, home management, education, access to credit, food processing and storage, sanitation and rural income, and to ensure that rural women had greater influence in the development process. Another representative identified isolation and access as key issues to be addressed by Governments. Another representative stated that in her country, economic, social and cultural conditions in rural areas were comparable to those in urban areas. She stated that emphasis should be given to concrete campaigns to benefit rural development in non-industrialized countries. Another representative expressed the view that the difficult living conditions for rural women workers in agriculture resulted from migration to industrial areas.

175. Several representatives indicated that training programmes would enable rural women to participate to a greater degree in all areas of development and that women's organizations should promote the participation of rural women in the social, economic and political sectors, including the decision-making process. Research was needed in order to diagnose the real problems of rural women, and information on that subject should be publicized.

176. Another representative pointed out that agricultural assistance programmes should be realistically designed to reach rural women in order to increase agricultural production and rural income; the viability of agricultural projects

throughout the developing world depended on such programmes. Another representative stated that donor countries were anxious to improve conditions for rural women in developing countries, but that they needed information and data on women's needs in recipient countries. A third representative pointed out that attempts to provide equal educational opportunities to rural women were constrained by meagre resources.

177. Many representatives reported on activities undertaken by their Governments to further improve the conditions of rural women, including studies and dissemination of information in their own and other countries on the areas of specific importance for rural women, highlighted in the Secretary-General's report. Another representative described the activities concerning rural women undertaken by the national machinery in her country.

178. One representative, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, reiterated that the main problems of rural women were related to production and procurement of food and care for the family. Emphasis should be placed on the role of women as traders, since they were largely responsible for the overall economic management of the household. The lack of access to ownership and control of land remained an obstacle to women's full participation in rural development, and it was further suggested that measures had to be taken concerning women's access to credit and collateral. The participation of women in co-operatives was very limited in many countries and in several instances represented less than 10 per cent of the membership. The same representative expressed the view that analysis of access to credit in the report could have been formulated in a more specific way to reflect the fact that credits should be multi-purpose if they were to be sustainable.

179. The representative of Habitat stated that there had been a visible increase in concern with shelter and infrastructure problems of rural and poor urban women since the 1985 women's conference. She reported that it had become more evident that rural and poor urban women contributed significantly to the construction, maintenance and operation of housing and infrastructure such as water supply, energy and transportation. If rural and poor urban women were denied resources to upgrade and increase their efficiency, countries could not attain their national development targets.

180. The representative of INSTRAW referred to the Institute's programmes concerning rural development, which included statistics and indicators, access to technological choice, water supply and sanitation and new and renewable sources of energy. She also pointed out that in the case of INSTRAW programming, it was found that further research was needed on the topic of women as primary users of energy, which was being examined in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

181. The representative of UNIFEM described projects and programmes undertaken by her organization in different countries. She also provided details about the Fund, which had become well known through the many projects it had financed.

182. The observer for the Council of Europe stated that her organization would be organizing a symposium on the problems of rural women, with the assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

183. The observer for the European Economic Community mentioned the existence of a "women in development" desk within the Directorate-General for Development of the

Commission of the European Communities and the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training.

184. The observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization stated that in the absence of a national government, women's organizations played an important role in food supply. Development required land, however, as a basis for stability and planning. After the occupation of the land, the role of Palestinian women had been severely curtailed as a result of uprooted families and dispersion of the people through a resettlement policy that threatened the very existence of the rural population.

185. The observer for one non-governmental organization stated that economic dependence and the lack of meaningful education and community facilities in rural areas were major impediments for rural women.

186. Another observer for a non-governmental organization noted that women were employed in a small number of sectors and occupations, generally in low-paying jobs, and stressed the role of trade unions in equalizing the treatment of male and female workers in pay and employment.

187. An observer for another non-governmental organization emphasized the persistence of problems confronting women, especially young women, in their access to education and training, as well as equal opportunities for employment. An observer for a non-governmental organization informed the Commission that far too little was known about the role of elderly women in the economy of developing countries. She pointed out that once women became elderly, they slipped unnoticed from public view, particularly since most of them were ineligible for even the most rudimentary forms of public assistance, and were thus a population group at great risk. The observer for another non-governmental organization stressed the role of women in the family, and the need to include that topic in any discussions on an international year of the family.

C. Peace: access to information, education for peace, and efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society

188. In introducing the priority theme, the Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women said that while two separate reports were before the Commission, the two issues were closely linked in that they were both directed towards equipping women to fulfil their peace-making role. The report on information and education for peace (E/CN.6/1988/5) raised more questions than answers, and the Commission, in addition to providing policy guidance, should select those issues in the report that it believed would merit further investigation. The second report (E/CN.6/1988/6) was based on the Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, held in Vienna from 8 to 12 December 1986, and the issue addressed was not whether the problem existed, but what to do about it. The problem was traced to structural inequality between men and women, which, as the major cause of violence against women, had to be resolved if violence was to be eradicated. The detailed recommendations made by the Expert Group Meeting would be taken up by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its next (tenth) session. The Director expressed the hope that the discussion of the Commission would result in a clear and forceful statement on the problem and in suggestions on the types of follow-up action to be taken by national and international organizations.

189. A number of representatives stated that the priority theme peace had been neglected and that it should receive more attention in future programmes and activities of the United Nations. Another representative noted that the restructuring of the agenda of the Commission had facilitated analyses of the issues of women and peace and the interrelationships between the three main themes.

190. Several representatives emphasized the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation contained in General Assembly resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982 as basic documents providing guidance for activities in the area of peace, while another stressed the need for further information. Many representatives described women's non-governmental activities aimed at various forms of promotion of peace at the national and international levels; those included the organization of seminars, conferences and protest actions; the establishment of new organizations and institutions; increased contacts between women from different countries and regions; and cultural exchange and media campaigns. Those activities had focused on such specific issues as support for women in the areas of armed conflicts, efforts to strengthen negative attitudes towards racism, fascism, gross violation of human rights and all forms of violence, support for disarmament efforts and, in particular, the elimination of nuclear weapons, support for North-South dialogue, promotion of all forms of international co-operation, and women's participation in peace-related activities, including the resolution of conflicts at all levels.

191. Some representatives considered that further research was needed on access to information and education for peace, as well as the elaboration of concrete activities. A few representatives pointed out that women constituted a tremendous potential for peace and understanding between people leading to the non-violent resolution of conflicts, which should be utilized and developed. Their role in education for peace and influence on educational and cultural material should be further strengthened. Several representatives emphasized the effective participation of women in education for peace and political life, including decision-making at the local, national and international levels. One representative made reference to the national pilot case-study that had been undertaken by the Branch for the Advancement of Women and stated that more national, regional and global case-studies should be conducted. Another representative supported the candidacy of a woman for the presidency of the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

192. Some representatives reaffirmed that proper consideration should be given to such issues as the arms race, regional conflicts and the gross violation of human rights, which constitute obstacles to the advancement of women. A few representatives commended the 1987 agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of short- and medium-range nuclear missiles. Another referred to the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on disarmament and stated that it should also take into consideration the issue of women and peace.

193. Many representatives described problems confronting women in areas of conflict. Some representatives referred to the situation in Central America, emphasizing the need for a peaceful solution, collective security and development. Other representatives cited the situation of Palestinian women and children in the context of recent developments in the occupied Arab territories. One representative suggested that the Commission should establish a practice of sending

fact-finding missions to those countries that lagged behind with regard to the advancement of women. Many representatives emphasized the close interrelationship between oppression and violence and denial of the principle of equality, while others pointed out the relationship between violence against women and economic hardship.

194. Many representatives reported on actions that had been taken, such as adoption of new or amendment of existing laws, establishment of shelters, provision of special training for concerned professionals such as police, medical staff, judges, social workers, and the establishment of family courts. Some representatives reported on overall and specific policies and strategies they had implemented in their countries, such as networking between the various national institutions regarding technical assistance.

195. Many representatives emphasized the crucial role of education for peace and the media as a means of eradicating violence against women. The role of women in creating an atmosphere of tranquillity in the family and in developing peaceful attitudes in their young children was emphasized. Several representatives urged the inclusion in the school curricula of education in the principles of equality, mutual respect, understanding of differences and non-violent resolution of conflicts. Several others pointed out the need to work with the mass media in order to raise public awareness and recognition of the problem, to promote better understanding of the consequences for women, the family, children and future generations and to disseminate information about available services for both victims and aggressors.

196. While fully endorsing the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family, several representatives reiterated that adequate consideration should be paid to the socio-cultural differences that existed in each country in the implementation of those recommendations. Others pointed out the need to benefit fully from existing mechanisms and infrastructure, as well as the experience of other countries that had carried out programmes to eradicate such violence.

197. Many representatives recognized and commended the contribution of non-governmental organizations and other social organizations in their pioneering roles in raising public awareness and understanding and in mobilizing action for the eradication of violence against women at the community, national, regional and international levels.

198. Some representatives pointed out that a certain amount of progress had been achieved in removing domestic violence from legal obscurity and erasing the stigma of shame from its victims, as well as in protecting victims from further abuse and providing rehabilitation or punishment to the aggressors. Nevertheless, much still remained to be done at the national as well as the international level. Trafficking in women and prostitution were identified by some representatives as areas requiring intensive international co-operation. Others observed that the Commission could serve as a valuable forum for the exchange of information and experience for Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and experts, in identifying priority areas for action and for technical co-operation.

199. The observer for the Council of Europe described the activities of the Council for the eradication of violence in the family since 1985 as well as those planned for the next few years.

200. The observer for the League of Arab States and one observer for a non-governmental organization also referred to the need to assist Palestinian women who were suffering in the occupied Arab territories and who lacked prospects for development. The observer supported the idea of dispatching a fact-finding mission to the occupied territories by the Commission on the Status of Women.

201. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization referred to the suffering of Palestinian women from conditions of occupation, oppressive practices and the deprivation of their land. She praised the voluntary women's organizations and associations for their assistance to women. Those views were opposed by a representative who stated that her nation had itself been subjected to hostile practices and called for dialogue and tolerance.

202. Observers from non-governmental organizations noted the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on disarmament and suggested that attention be given in the future to such issues as education for peace and combating violence against women within the family; development of a new information system on the participation of women in promoting peace; completion of reports on the interrelationship between equality, development and peace; elaboration of guidelines relating to assistance to women in conflict situations; establishment of regular monitoring of women's participation in decision-making related to peace; and strengthening research on women and peace at the national, regional and international levels. One observer underlined the importance of education for peace and considered that school curricula should be developed with the assistance of non-governmental organizations, addressing such issues as respect for differences between races and cultures, non-oppressive interpersonal relations, participation in decision-making, concepts of justice, freedom, equality and dignity.

203. An observer for a non-governmental organization drew the attention of the Commission to all forms of female circumcision. She cited the origin and activities of the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children and, on behalf of that Committee, made several proposals to the Commission for follow-up action.

204. Some observers for non-governmental organizations described their activities in the area of violence against women. They expressed satisfaction at the results of their close collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system and commended the Commission on the Status of Women for its choice of the issue of violence against women as one of the first priority themes under consideration during the current year. An observer representing 15 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council called for a series of short- and long-term measures to eradicate violence against women, and expressed the hope that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as the preparatory body for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders would consider the inclusion of the topic of violence in the family in the agenda of the Congress.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society

205. At the 13th meeting, on 22 March, the representative of Sweden, 56/ on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Denmark, 56/ Finland, 56/ France, the Netherlands, 56/ Norway, 56/ the Philippines, Poland, 56/ Sweden, the Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia, 56/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.25) entitled "Efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society". Subsequently, the Federal Republic of Germany, 56/ Italy, Kenya 56/ and Spain 56/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

206. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution by replacing the words "Mindful of" by the word "Noting" in the fourth preambular paragraph.

207. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XIV).

208. After the draft resolution was approved, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

209. At the 13th meeting, on 22 March, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, 56/ Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.26) entitled "Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation".

210. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the penultimate preambular paragraph, the word "Convinced" was replace by the word "Noting";

(b) At the end of the last preambular paragraph and of operative paragraph 1, the words "and the elimination of violence against women within the family and society" were added;

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the words "and the Secretary-General" were deleted after the words "Member States" and the words "violence against women within the family and society" were added at the end of the paragraph;

56/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

(d) In operative paragraph 4, the words "make a presentation" were replaced by the word "report".

211. At the same meeting, the Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women made a statement.

212. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XV).

213. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made a statement.

Rural women and development

214. At the 13th meeting, on 22 March, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.27) entitled "Rural women and development". Subsequently, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

215. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "and credit training" were replaced by the words "credit and training";

(b) After operative paragraph 3, two new paragraphs were added, reading:

> "4. Requests the development agencies of the United Nations system to pay particular attention in their programmes to the general role of women in rural development, especially in the areas of food, water supply, access to credit facilities and appropriate technologies;
>
> "5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a seminar on women and rural development, using the resources available in the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and drawing on the results of the Interregional Seminar on National Experience relating to the Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas held in 1984 in preparation for the World Conference".

216. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

217. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women also made a statement.

218. Also at the 15th meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XVI).

219. After the draft resolution was approved, the observer for Egypt made a statement.

Long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women to the year 2000: priority themes

220. At the 13th meeting, on 22 March, the representative of Greece, on behalf of Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Mexico, the Philippines and the Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.28) entitled "Long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women to the year 2000, on the priority themes". Subsequently, Italy and Venezuela joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

221. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise operative paragraph 1 (c) of the draft resolution by replacing the words

> "due consideration should be given to assessment, appraisal of action taken and future plans, and the recommendations should concentrate on action at local, subregional, regional and international levels"

by the words

> "should give due consideration to an assessment and appraisal of the action taken, based on available information, and to the formulation of action-oriented recommendations".

222. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 32/6).

National machinery for the advancement of women

223. At the 13th meeting, on 22 March, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada, China, France, the Netherlands 56/ and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.29) entitled "National machinery for the advancement of women". Subsequently, Australia, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, 56/ Gabon, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, 56/ Kenya, 56/ the Philippines, Poland, 56/ Spain, 56/ the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 56/ Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia 56/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

224. At the 15th meeting, on 23 March, the Secretary of the Commission informed the Commission that during informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The words "or its equivalent" were inserted after the words "national machinery" throughout the text;

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "including such machinery" were inserted before the words "at the highest political level";

(c) In operative paragraph 2, the words "Governments should therefore" were replaced by the words "and therefore requests Governments";

(d) In operative paragraph 9, the word "national" was deleted before the word "Governments".

225. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women explained that the information system developed by the Branch would be continued on the current basis of partial funding from the regular budget, but that extrabudgetary resources, which he understood would be forthcoming, would be relied on for the bulk of the work. He stated that the recommendation for an interregional adviser was understood to be guidance for programming the resources of the regular programme of technical co-operation, which was already fully programmed for the biennium 1988-1989. The recommendation would be taken into account in programming the resources for the biennium 1990-1991.

226. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XVII).

Reports considered in connection with agenda item 5

227. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women (E/CN.6/1988/3), the report of the Secretary-General on problems of rural women, including food, water resources, agricultural technology, rural employment, transportation, environment, energy and health (E/CN.6/1988/4) and the report of the Secretary-General on access to information and education for peace (E/CN.6/1988/5).

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Chapter V

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

228. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 15th meeting, on 23 March 1988. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-third session, indicating the documentation to be submitted under each item (E/CN.6/1988/L.2).

229. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, Canada and the United States of America, and by the observers for Egypt and Algeria.

230. The Deputy Director of the Branch for the Advancement of Women and the Secretary of the Commission also made statements.

231. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for submission to the Economic and Social Council and authorized the Secretary of the Commission to complete it in the light of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the thirty-second session (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

Chapter VI

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

232. At its 15th meeting, on 23 March 1988, the Commission adopted the report on its thirty-second session (E/CN.6/1988/L.18 and Add.1-3), as orally revised.

Chapter VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

233. The Commission on the Status of Women held its thirty-second session at the United Nations Office at Vienna from 14 to 23 March 1988. The Commission held 15 meetings.

234. The session was opened by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. She noted that the session was taking place at a time when the United Nations was undergoing both a financial crisis and a reform of its structure; resources were becoming tighter, and there was a need to absorb increasing work within existing resources in order to protect the programme. A number of Governments had provided extrabudgetary help over the past several years, largely channelled through the trust fund that had been established for the preparations for the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Director-General thanked those Governments and expressed the hope that the Secretariat would be able to count on their further support, as well as the support of other Governments. She suggested that the Commission might wish to renew the mandate of the trust fund so that it could be used for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

235. The Director-General explained the decision of the Secretary-General to accord a new status to the United Nations Office at Vienna, making it the nucleus of all United Nations activities concerned with social policy and social development, including those of the Branch for the Advancement of Women - the substantive secretariat of the Commission. The new arrangement should help ensure a coherent approach to related issues, as well as improved management for the effective implementation of the programme, even within existing resource constraints.

236. The Director-General stressed that the advancement of women was a remarkably successful example of social policy making in its broadest sense of human development. She emphasized the interrelationship of economic, political, social and cultural issues in planning for the advancement of women. She drew particular attention to the importance of the 1988 session of the Commission as the first substantive session since the adoption of a long-term programme of work, the streamlining of the agenda and the decision to hold sessions annually until the year 2000. It also was the first to discuss priority themes and the first to review the implementation of programme recommendations to organizations of the United Nations system. She noted that the session was taking place almost exactly at the half-way point between International Women's Year and the year 2000, when the objectives set in Mexico City should have been reached. She stressed that the Commission's work had to begin a new phase in the implementation of the Strategies: a construction stage. In the same metaphor, she emphasized the need to turn the architectural vision of the Strategies into a real building; the 1988 session should focus on the tools and management of the construction enterprise, the review and appraisal of the whole building and specific construction work on the priority themes. In conclusion, she stressed the need for firm implementation guidelines on the priority themes and cited the advancement of women as proof that social change was possible.

237. At the 1st meeting of the Commission, the representative of the Philippines read a message from the President of the Philippines, Her Excellency Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, to the delegates, participants and observers at the thirty-second session of the Commission.

B. Attendance

238. The session was attended by representatives of 31 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and non-member States also attended. Representatives of specialized agencies and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

239. At its 1st meeting, on 14 March, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Lindsay Niemann (Canada)

Vice-Chairmen: Thereza Maria Machado Quintella (Brazil)
Dagmar Molková (Czechoslovakia)
Wang Shuxian (China)

Rapporteur: Liliane Dubois (Mauritius)

D. Agenda and organization of work

240. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 March, the Commission considered the provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.6/1988/1. It decided to include the question of the enlargement of the Commission in the agenda as item 4 (a). The Commission also decided to consider, under agenda item 3, the questions of the introduction to the next medium-term plan, the programme budget narrative for the biennium 1988-1989 and the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat.

241. The Commission then adopted the provisional agenda, as orally revised. The agenda, as adopted, was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:

    (a) Enlargement of the Commission.

5. Priority themes:

   (a) Equality: National machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women;

   (b) Development: Problems of rural women, including food, water resources, agricultural technology, rural employment, transportation and environment;

   (c) Peace: Access to information, education for peace, and efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society.

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-third session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.

242. Also at its 2nd meeting, the Commission approved the organization of the work of the session (see E/CN.6/1988/L.1/Rev.1).

243. At its 1st meeting, on 14 March, the Commission decided to establish a working group of the whole to prepare a report to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-Depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields in response to Council decision 1987/112 (see sect. G below).

244. At its 4th meeting, on 15 March, the Commission decided to establish a working group to consider, under agenda item 4, communications on the status of women, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27. The following five members, nominated by their respective regional groups, were appointed:

Aisha Abdalla (Sudan)
Mary Concepción Bautista (Philippines)
M. P. Beliakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Raquel Blandón de Cerezo (Guatemala)
Maureen Reagan (United States of America)

E. Documentation

245. The documents before the Commission at its thirty-second session are listed in annex II to the present report.

F. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

246. Written statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council are also listed in annex II to the present report.

G. Views and proposals of the Commission on the Status of Women on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

247. The Commission considered its response to Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields at its 6th meeting, on 16 March 1988.

248. The Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1988/L.5) entitled "Response of the Commission on the Status of Women to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields", submitted by the Chairman of the Commission on the basis of informal consultations held by the working group of the whole (see para. 243 above).

249. Statements were made by the representatives of France and the Philippines and the observer for Egypt.

250. The Chairman read out revisions to the text annexed to the draft resolution.

251. Following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Greece, Czechoslovakia and France and the observer for Algeria, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 32/1).

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members*

Australia: Suzanne Brooks, Janet Ramsay, Ruth Pearce, Louise Hand

Bangladesh: Rabia Bhuiyan,** Khodeja Azam

Brazil: Thereza Maria Machado Quintella, Jacqueline Pitanguy, Ruth Escobar, Maria Ercília Borges Alves, Virginia Toniatti

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: E. K. Romanovich, V. M. Borovikov, V. G. Schastny

Canada: Lindsay Niemann, Kay Stanley, Rashia Ahluwalia, Sheila Regehr, Chris Greenshields

China: Wang Shuxian, Wang Yuying, Zhu Meide, Jiang Hongmei

Costa Rica: Maritza Castro de Laurencich,** Ana Cecilia Escalante, Yolanda Fernandez

Côte d'Ivoire: Marie-Christine Bocoum,** Salimata Yvette Kone

Cuba: Esther Véliz Díaz de Villalvilla,** Ana María Navarro, Margarita Florez

Czechoslovakia: Dagmar Molková, Juraj Király, Vladimír Socha

France: Danièle Refuveille, André Baeyens, Jean Rochereau de la Sabliere

Gabon: Laurent Biffot,** Marie-Agnès Koumba

German Democratic Republic: Helga Hoerz, Joachim Maser, Norbert Poerschke

Greece: Aleca Fexis, Maria Vassiliou Zacharopoulos, Fotis Xydas, Dimitrios Letsios

Guatemala: Raquel Blandón de Cerezo, Olga Molina de Villagrán, María Teresa Rodríguez, Tatiana Mata, Magda Ibarra-Rivera de Gillen

India: C. R. Gharekhan,** Roma Mazumdar, Deepa Jain Singh, A. Ramesh

Italy: Tina Anselmi, Vittorio Pennarola, Antonio Morabito, Maria Letizia Puglisi

Japan: Makiko Sakai, Yukiko Kawahashi, Yoshie Ota, Hideyuki Suzuki, Yuriko Suzuki, Ritsuko Fukuda

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* Burkina Faso was not represented at the session.

** Did not attend.

Lesotho: Thakane 'Mamonnye, A. M. Hlalele, A. T. Ralebitso

Mauritius: Liliane Dubois

Mexico: Olga Pellicer, Adriana Aguilera

Pakistan: Akhtar Riazuddin, Amjad Hussain B. Sial

Philippines: Mary Concepción Bautista, Nelson Lavina, Linglingay F. Lacanlale, Mary Ann Arguillas

Sudan: Fatima S. El Beely, Amal Sayed Arbab, Aisha Abdalla, Salwa Dallalah

Sweden: Gerd Engman, Mona Danielson, Charlotte von Redlich, Eva Walder-Brundin, Lena Sundh, Aurore Lundkvist

Tunisia: Emna Aouij,** Faiza Ridane, Mokhtar Zannad, Mahmoud Bessrour, Khaled El Fendri

Turkey: Emel Dogramaci, Balkan Kizildeli, Gul Aykor, Erol Tuncsiper

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: T. N. Nikolaeva, I. I. Yakovlev, M. P. Beliakov, A. N. Samoilov, E. T. Tregubenko, N. V. Beliakov

United States of America: Maureen Reagan, Esther Coopersmith, Mary A. Grefe, Nancy J. Risque, Irwin D. Coker, W. Lewis Amselem, Dolores E. Ryan, Albert G. Nahas

Venezuela: Sonia Sgambatti, Maria Esperanza Vivas de Hartmann, Oscar Fornoza

Zaire: Bagbeni Assumani, Bolie Nonkwa, Musengeshi Musau

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Republic of Korea, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Habitat: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, Economic and Social Commission for

Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

United Nations bodies

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Europe, European Economic Community, Inter-American Commission of Women (Organization of American States), League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity

Other organizations represented by observers

African National Congress of South Africa, Palestine Liberation Organization, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, South West Africa People's Organization

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Trade Unions, Zonta International

Category II: All-India Women's Conference, American Association of Retired Persons, Arab Lawyers Union, Associated Country Women of the World, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), CHANGE, Disabled Peoples' International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples, International Union of Students, Lutheran World Federation, Medical Women's International Association, Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute, National Council of German Women's Organizations - Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Groups of German Associations, E.V., Pan-African Women's Organization, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's

Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Jewish Congress, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, Worldview International Foundation

Roster: European Union of Women, International Inner Wheel, PACE - United Kingdom International Affairs

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
A/41/45 and Corr.1 a/	4	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session
A/41/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985
A/42/38 b/	4	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session
A/42/232-E/1987/68	3	Report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system
A/42/273 and Add.1-E/1987/74 and Add.1	3	Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities
A/42/512	3	Note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan
A/42/528	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women
A/42/627	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
A/C.5/42/24	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

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[a] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 45*.

[b] *Ibid*., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 38*.

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/1987/52	3	System-wide medium-term plan for women and development
E/1988/4 and Corr.1	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women
E/1988/45	2	Review of recurrent documents and publications: note by the Secretariat
E/AC.51/1988/2	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system related to the advancement of women
E/CN.6/1988/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.6/1988/2	4	Report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of *apartheid*
E/CN.6/1988/3	5 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on national machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women
E/CN.6/1988/4	5 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on problems of rural women, including food, water resources, agricultural technology, rural employment, transportation, environment, energy and health
E/CN.6/1988/5	5 (c)	Report of the Secretary-General on access to information and education for peace
E/CN.6/1988/6	5 (c)	Report of the Secretary-General on efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society
E/CN.6/1988/7	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the first draft of the update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*
E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/9	4	Report of the Secretary-General on physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex
E/CN.6/1988/10	3	Note by the Secretary-General on arrangements for implementing the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development
E/CN.6/1988/CRP.1	3	Draft proposal for the third revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 in the area of advancement of women: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1988/CRP.2	6	Proposals by the Secretariat on the work programme required to prepare for the in-depth consideration of the priority themes scheduled for the thirty-third session of the Commission
E/CN.6/1988/CRP.3	2	Note by the Secretariat on the functioning of the Commission on the Status of Women
E/CN.6/1988/CRP.4	3	Proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 biennium with regard to the Branch for the Advancement of Women: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1988/L.1	2	Organization of work of the session: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1988/L.1/Rev.1	2	Programme of work as approved by the Commission
E/CN.6/1988/L.2	6	Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1988/L.3	2	Agenda as adopted by the Commission
E/CN.6/1988/L.4	3	Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia: draft decision
E/CN.6/1988/L.5	2	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Commission

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/L.6	4	Australia and Sweden: draft decision
E/CN.6/1988/L.7	4	Canada, China, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Philippines, Poland, Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.8	3	Mexico on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.9	4	Mexico on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.10	4	Mexico on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.11	4	Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan and Turkey: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.12	4	Egypt on behalf of the African Group: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.13	4	Egypt on behalf of the African Group: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.14	4 (a)	Mexico on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.15	4	Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Sudan, and Tunisia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.15/Rev.1	4	[same sponsors], China, Morocco, Oman and Zambia: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.16	4	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, and Sweden: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.16/Rev.1	4	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Norway and Sweden: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.17	3	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/L.17/Rev.1	3	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.18 and Add.1-3	7	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-second session
E/CN.6/1988/L.19	3	Programme budget implications of draft decision E/CN.6/1988/L.4: statement submitted by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1988/L.20	3	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Mauritius, Mexico, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.21	3	Algeria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Sudan and Tunisia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.22	3	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.22/Rev.1	3	Algeria, Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Guatemala, Sweden and Zambia: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.23	3	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.23/Rev.1	3	Canada: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.24	3	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.24/Rev.1	3	Canada: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.25	5 (c)	Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.26	5 (c)	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.27	5 (b)	Mexico on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.28	5	Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Mexico, Philippines and Sudan: draft resolution

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/L.29	5 (a)	Canada, China, France, Netherlands and Sweden: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.30	4	Programme budget implications of draft resolution E/CN.6/1988/L.7: statement submitted by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1988/L.31	4 (a)	Programme budget implications of draft resolution E/CN.6/1988/L.14: statement submitted by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1988/L.32	3	Canada: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1988/L.33	3	Draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Commission
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/1	5 (a)	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, Arab Lawyers Union, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Christian Peace Conference, International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Human Rights, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Organization of Journalists, International Social Service, International Union of Students, Lutheran World Federation, Medical Women's International Association, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Socialist International Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, World Federation of

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
		Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations and World Young Women's Christian Association, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II; and International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, a non-governmental organization on the Roster
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/2	5 (c)	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and All-India Women's Conference, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, Medical Women's International Association, Socialist International Women, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/3	5 (c)	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and All-India Women's Conference, Bahá'í International Community, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples, Medical Women's International Association, Socialist International Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
		Guides and Girl Scouts and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/4	3	Better integration of women in development policies and programmes: statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and Associated Country Women of the World, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Social Workers, Medical Women's International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Federation of Methodist Women and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/5	4	The economic contribution of unpaid work: statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, Soroptimist International, World Federation of United Nations Associations and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and All-India Women's Conference, Arab Lawyers Union, Christian Peace Conference, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, Medical Women's International Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Women's International Zionist Organization, World Federation of Methodist Women and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/6	5 (a)	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/7	5 (c)	Statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/8	5 (b)	Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/9	3 and 5 (c)	Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/10	5 (a) and (b)	National machinery and the problems of rural women: statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and International Planned Parenthood Federation, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and Associated Country Women of the World, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and Worldview International Foundation, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/11	6	Statement submitted by Disabled Peoples' International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/12	5 (a)	Statement submitted by Zonta International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/13	5 (b)	Statement submitted by Bahá'í International Community, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/14	5 (c)	Statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/15	6	Statement submitted by International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, International Federation of University Women, Medical Women's International Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), World Federation of Methodist Women and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/16	4	Ill-treatment of women in custody: statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/17	5 (a)	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and Bahá'í International Community, Baptist World Alliance and Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category II

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.6/1988/NGO/18	5 (b)	Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and International Organization of Consumers Unions, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I; and Bahá'í International Community, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category II

Annex III

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

1. At its thirty-second session, the Commission on the Status of Women recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of six draft resolutions and one draft decision that have programme budget implications. Prior to the adoption of the proposals by the Commission, the Secretary-General, in compliance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, submitted statements of the programme budget implications of the proposals or indicated that appropriate statements would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council when it considered the pertinent proposals.

2. Draft resolutions IX, X and XI, if endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, would have programme budget implications in that scheduled outputs would be advanced from 1989 to 1988. Draft resolutions XI, XII and XIII and draft decision II would entail additional expenditures for the biennium 1988-1989, and draft resolution V would require resources for the biennium 1990-1991. The Commission was informed of this at the time the draft resolutions were adopted.

3. Should the Economic and Social Council endorse the proposals of the Commission, the Secretary-General would request the General Assembly to approve the revised estimates at its forty-third session. Regarding additional requirements for 1990, provision would be included in the Secretary-General's submission of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

4. Should the Council consider it essential for the activities called for by the Commission in its draft resolution XI and draft decision II to commence prior to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, it would be necessary for the Secretary-General to obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into the related commitments under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/227 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989. To this end, the Secretary-General would be called upon to give an assurance that there is an urgent need to proceed with the implementation of the proposals in question without awaiting revised appropriation action by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, which is the normal procedure, and subsequently to include the requirements in the revised estimates.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

Draft resolution	Subject	Requirements	1988	1989	1990
			$	$	$
V	Session in 1990 of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies	Additional daily subsistence allowance for six staff (one staff from each of four regional commissions and two for technical secretariat services)	-	-	1 700
		Additional daily subsistence allowance for observers specifically invited under General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX)	-	-	1 000
		Conference-servicing costs	-	-	167 300
IX	Women and children under *apartheid*	To advance completion of a report from 1989 to 1988	-	-	-
X	Women and children in Namibia	To advance completion of a report from 1989 to 1988	-	-	-
XI	Situation of Palestinian women	To advance completion of a report from 1989 to 1988			
		Fees for experts	12 000	-	-
		Travel and daily subsistence allowance of experts, staff and witnesses	23 800	-	-
		General services	12 500	-	-
		Conference-servicing costs	30 700	-	-
XII	Elimination of discrimination against women	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for:			
		Chairman of the Commission	-	5 600	5 600
		Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	-	5 700	5 700
XIII	Enlargement of the Commission	Travel of additional 11 representatives	-	22 000	22 000
Draft decision					
II	Mandate of the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat	Salaries and common staff costs of one ASG, one P-5 and one GS	109 900	226 700	-
		Total	188 900	260 000	203 300

DRAFT RESOLUTION V. SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN 1990 TO REVIEW AND APPRAISE PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

A. Requests contained in draft resolution V

5. By operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the Council would decide that the Commission should meet in 1990 in a session of an extended duration of 10 days in order to review and appraise progress on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies made by Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. In operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would be requested to provide, within available resources, for interpretation facilities to enable the establishment of a subsidiary body of the Commission during the 1990 session, in order to make maximum use of the time available.

6. In operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, the Council would request that the five regional commissions hold, within available resources, regional review and appraisal meetings in preparation for the global review and appraisal.

B. Relationship of the requests to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989 and for 1990

7. The thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in 1990, would become a 10-day session instead of the normal eight-day session. It would include provision for a committee of the main body to hold meetings in parallel with plenary meetings. These changes would need to be made in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1990-1991, and in the Secretary-General's submission of the programme budget for the same biennium, for approval by the General Assembly.

8. The proposed regional review and appraisal meetings to be held by the five regional commissions would need to take place during the biennium 1988-1989 in preparation for the global review and appraisal. Most regional commissions have already made provision for regional reviews and appraisals during the biennium; the others would have to incorporate that work within existing work programmes.

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

9. The conference services, i.e., interpretation and documentation, would be provided in the six official languages. Should the draft resolution be adopted, provision would have to be made in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Normally, provision for meetings of the Commission would be based on eight working days, excluding meetings of a subsidiary body. The documentation required for the additional two days of meetings would be 80 pages for pre-session, 20 pages for in-session and 24 pages for post-session. The Commission's committee of the whole would require only interpretation facilities for approximately one and one-half days. Most regional commissions have already programmed regional review meetings in preparation for the global review and appraisal. For the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, it

would be necessary to examine how best to accommodate them within the existing calendar of meetings for the biennium 1988-1989.

D. Requirements at full cost

10. The subsistence and conference-servicing requirements for holding in 1990 the additional two days of meetings are estimated, on a full-cost basis, as follows:

	1990-1991 $
A. Section 4	
Additional subsistence allowance for six staff (one each from the secretariats of four of the regional commissions, and two staff members to provide technical secretariat services for the Commission)	1 700
Additional subsistence allowance for observers, representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of Africa Unity, specifically invited to the Commission in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX)	1 000
Total	2 700
B. Section 29	
(i) Additional two days of meetings	
Pre-session documentation (80 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	79 800
Meeting servicing (four meetings) (Languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	24 200
In-session documentation (20 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	20 000
Post-session documentation (24 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	24 000
Requirements of the Office of General Services	1 100
Subtotal conference servicing	149 100
(ii) Meeting of Commission's subsidiary body	
Meeting servicing (three meetings) (Languages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	18 200
Total conference servicing	167 300

E. Potential for absorption

11. Should the Council decide that the Commission should meet in 1990 in a session of an extended duration of 10 days, the General Assembly, after consideration by the Committee on Conferences, would decide on the inclusion of the proposed meetings in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1990-1991.

12. The estimates of the conference-servicing costs, set out in paragraph 10 above, if approved, would be proposed in the context of the 1990-1991 programme budget.

13. Subject to the decision by the Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General would include the envisaged meeting requirements in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1990-1991, and other requirements in his submission of the programme budget under the relevant sections for the biennium 1990-1991.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX. WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID

A. Request contained in draft resolution IX

14. In operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution, the Council would request the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report concerning the implementation and monitoring of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children under *apartheid* to the thirty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

B. Relationship of the request to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

15. Provision has been made in section 6 B (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 5.2, of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for one report on new developments concerning the situation of women living under *apartheid* to be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session in 1990. The Secretary-General assumes that the request contained in the draft resolution would be to advance his submission of that report to the Commission at its thirty-third session, in 1989, rather than adding a new output. Although the request would be for a comprehensive report, it is understood that the report should cover all aspects of the matter. The Secretary-General believes that the previous reports, including the one in document E/CN.6/1988/2 submitted to the Commission at its thirty-second session, adequately cover all aspects of the situation until 30 September 1987. Accordingly, the new report to be submitted to the Commission at its next session will need to cover only new developments since that date. The relevant staff resources of the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna have already been allocated to other work during 1988, especially for the preparation of reports on the priority themes of the Commission's thirty-third session, and will be available on a full-time basis for preparation of the updated report after completing the other assignments already programmed. The report will therefore be compiled on the basis of information obtained from other United Nations reports, with the collaboration of other relevant United Nations Secretariat units, such as the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

C. Potential for absorption

16. On the basis of the foregoing, the report that the Council would request for submission to the Commission at its thirty-third session would be prepared within the resources available for the biennium 1988-1989.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X. WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN NAMIBIA

A. Request contained in draft resolution X

17. In operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, the Council would request the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children in Namibia to the thirty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

B. Relationship of the request to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

18. No provision has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for a separate report on conditions of women in Namibia. Provision has been made for one report on new developments relating to both women under *apartheid* and women in Namibia, to be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, in 1990.

19. The Secretary-General therefore assumes that the information on Namibia would be included in the same report as that providing information on women under *apartheid* and that the intention of the request would be to advance the submission of the combined report, which is already included in the current programme budget, to the thirty-third session rather than adding a new output. Although the Council's request would be for a comprehensive report, this would be understood to mean that the report should cover all aspects of the issue. The Secretary-General believes that the previous reports, including the one in document E/CN.6/1988/2 submitted to the Commission at its thirty-second session, adequately cover all aspects of the situation until 30 September 1987. Accordingly, the new report will need to cover only new developments since that date. The relevant staff resources of the Branch for the Advancement of Women have already been allocated to other work during 1988 especially for the preparation of reports on the priority themes of the Commission's thirty-third session, and will be available for the updated report on a full-time basis after completion of the assignments already programmed. The report in question would therefore be assembled on the basis of information obtained from other United Nations reports, with the collaboration of other relevant United Nations Secretariat units, such as the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

C. Potential for absorption

20. On the basis of the foregoing, the report that the Council would request for submission to the Commission at its thirty-third session would be prepared within the resources currently available.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI. THE SITUATION OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN

A. Requests contained in draft resolution XI

21. In operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the Council would request the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session (1989).

22. In operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the Council would request the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the situation of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the recent tragic developments in the occupied Palestinian territories.

B. Relationship of the requests to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

23. With regard to the request for a comprehensive report to the Commission, provision has already been made for one report to cover new developments in the situation of Palestinian women living inside and outside the occupied territories. The report is already scheduled to be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, in 1990. The Secretary-General assumes that the request would be to advance his submission of that report to the thirty-third session rather than adding a new output. The request would be for a comprehensive report, which is understood to mean that the report should cover all aspects of the issue. The Secretary-General believes that the previous reports, including the one in document E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1, which was before the Commission at its thirty-second session, adequately cover all aspects of the situation until 30 September 1987. Accordingly, the new report would need to cover only new developments since that date.

24. With regard to the request to the Secretary-General to dispatch, as a matter of urgency, a mission composed of experts on the status of women to the occupied territories, no provision is included in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for the pertinent requirements, such as travel and subsistence costs for both experts and accompanying staff, conference-servicing costs in respect of interpretation and documentation, and local transportation, communications and other related costs.

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

25. To dispatch the mission urgently as called for in the draft resolution or to commence that mission's work prior to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, it would be necessary for the Secretary-General to obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into the related commitments under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/227 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989. To this end, the Secretary-General would be called upon to give an assurance that there is an urgent need to proceed with the implementation of the proposal without awaiting revised appropriation action by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, which is the normal procedure.

26. Should the investigating mission be dispatched, the report of that mission would form the body of the Secretary-General's report on conditions of Palestinian women and children in the occupied territories in question. As was the case with document E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1, information on the situation of Palestinian women living outside the occupied territories would be sought from the Governments concerned, as well as from existing United Nations sources. In the event that investigating mission is dispatched, the analysis of the situation of Palestinian women and children living in the occupied territories would be prepared on the basis of information obtained from other United Nations reports, with the collaboration of other relevant United Nations offices.

D. Requirements at full cost

27. Should the Council request the urgent dispatch of the investigating mission, the requirements at full cost could be estimated on the basis of the following assumptions:

(a) Three experts on the status of women, who would compose the investigating mission, would be appointed by the Secretary-General. A consultant's fee in the amount of $4,000 would be paid to each expert;

(b) The mission would take a field trip to the occupied territories for about 10 working days during the third quarter of 1988, hear witnesses, prepare minutes of testimony and issue a report, which would become the body of the Secretary-General's report to the Commission at its thirty-third session, as called for in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution;

(c) The experts would meet at Vienna for about two working days immediately before the field trip in order to prepare for the investigation and for five working days immediately after the trip, to finalize the mission's report. The experts would be conversant in English, and thus no interpretation into other languages would be required;

(d) To provide substantive support to the investigating mission, it would be necessary to reassign staff resources of the Branch for the Advancement of Women, since its existing staff resources have already been fully allocated to other work during 1988, including preparation of reports on the priority themes of the Commission's thirty-third session.

28. An estimate of the requirements at full cost is as follows:

	1988 $
A. Section 6B	
(a) Consultants' fees for three experts	12 000
(b) Travel and subsistence of three experts	17 000
- Travel and subsistence to Vienna for two days	

	1988 $
- Travel and subsistence for field mission for 10 days	
- Travel and subsistence to Vienna for five days	
(c) Travel and subsistence of the following two Secretariat staff: one Professional, substantive staff member (from Vienna) and one General Service secretary (from Vienna, Geneva or local recruit in the region)	4 800
(d) Travel and subsistence of witnesses	2 000
Subtotal	35 800
B. General operating expenses:	
(a) Local transportation	
(b) Communications	
(c) Rental of meeting rooms	
(d) Air freight of typewriter, documentation, etc.	
(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	
Subtotal	12 500
C. Conference-servicing costs	
(a) Travel and subsistence of two interpreters (Arabic-English, from Vienna)	4 700
(b) Final report (24 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	26 000
Subtotal	30 700
GRAND TOTAL	79 000

E. Potential for absorption

29. Except for the conference-servicing costs ($26,000) relating to issuance of the mission's special report for submission to the Commission at its thirty-third session, no possibility would exist for absorption of the other additional costs within the resources approved by the General Assembly for the biennium 1988-1989.

F. Net additional requirements

30. Should the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General to send urgently a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the issue, the actual additional costs required in 1988, under the relevant budgetary sections, would amount to $53,000, which would require the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into the related commitments under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/227 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII. ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIMS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

A. Request contained in draft resolution XII

31. In operative paragraph 12 of the draft resolution, the Council would recommend that the Chairmen in office of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women attend meetings of the other body.

B. Relationship of the request to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

32. No provision has been included in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for travel and subsistence costs for the two chairmen concerned, under sections 4 and 6B, respectively.

C. Requirements at full cost

33. It is estimated that the requirements at full cost for travel and subsistence of two chairmen to attend the meeting of the other body would amount to a total of $11,300 for 1989. Therefore, should the Council decide on the recommended attendance of the chairmen at the meetings of the other body, the additional resources required would amount to $11,300 for 1989: $5,600 under section 4 and $5,700 under section 6B of the programme budget.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIII. ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION

A. Requests contained in draft resolution XIII

34. In the draft resolution, the Council, recalling its resolution 1987/23 of 26 May 1987, in which it accepted in principle the enlargement of the Commission and decided that the Commission at its thirty-second session should discuss and submit proposals to this end to the Council at its first regular session of 1988, would decide:

(a) That the membership of the Commission be increased to 43;

(b) That the allocation of seats be in accordance with that of the Commission on Human Rights;

(c) That the expansion of the Commission should take effect from the beginning of 1989;

(d) To fill the additional seats resulting from the expansion in conjunction with the elections to fill the vacancies in the Commission on the Status of Women which shall take place in 1988.

B. Relationship of the requests to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

35. The General Assembly, in resolution 42/62, endorsed the Economic and Social Council's decision contained in resolution 1987/21 that, commencing with its thirty-second session (in 1988), the Commission on the Status of Women should meet annually until the year 2000. Therefore, resources comprising $52,000 have already been included in section 4 (Policy-making organs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, for travel of 32 representatives to attend the thirty-third session (in 1989) at Vienna.

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

36. Should the draft resolution be adopted recommending an increase in the membership of the Commission from 32 to 43 and once the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 has decided on the allocation of seats, the General Assembly at its forty-third session would need to authorize the resources for the travel costs of 11 additional representatives.

D. Requirements at full cost

37. It is estimated that the requirements at full cost for economy-class air travel of 11 additional members of the Commission would amount to $2,000 per representative or a total of $22,000 for 1989. Therefore, should the decision be taken by the Council and by the General Assembly on the recommended increase in the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women, the additional resources that might be required under section 4 of the programme budget would amount to $22,000 for 1989.

DRAFT DECISION II. THE MANDATE OF THE OFFICE OF THE CO-ORDINATOR FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

A. Requests contained in draft decision II

38. In the draft decision, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the importance of the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to improve the status of women in the Secretariat, as related in his report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/42/24), would decide, in accordance with the review process established in General Assembly resolution 42/220 C, to request the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat for the biennium 1988-1989, to review the situation at the end of that period, and to continue taking the necessary measures in order to ensure the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat.

B. Relationship of request to the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

39. The functions being undertaken by the Co-ordinator form part of the functions of the Office of Human Resources Management as indicated, *inter alia*, in paragraph 28C.2 of document A/42/6 (sect. 28C). In a related programme budget implications statement (A/C.3/42/L.39) submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, it was indicated that, although progress made thus far in implementing the 1985 action programme had led to a stage where most of the original work plans had been carried out, the need for further work had become evident through the work of the Co-ordinator. It was felt, however, that an extension of six months would allow sufficient time for the completion of certain important aspects of the Co-ordinator's work programme. No additional extension of the Co-ordinator's Office is envisaged in the budget, since the functions of the Co-ordinator are being transferred to the Office of Human Resources Management. An extension until 30 June 1988 was expected to ensure a smooth transfer.

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

40. Should the draft decision be adopted by the Economic and Social Council, it is estimated that resources would be needed to cover the cost of the extension of the Co-ordinator's appointment for 18 months and the continuation in the Co-ordinator's office of two other posts for the same duration, one P-5 Special Assistant and one General Service secretary.

D. Requirements at full cost

41. It is estimated that the requirements at full cost for the three posts (one Assistant Secretary-General, one P-5 and one General Service post) would amount to a total of $336,600, broken down as follows:

1988 (6 months)	$109 900	($82 100 for salaries, $27 800 for common staff costs)
1989 (12 months)	226 700	($169 600 for salaries, $57 100 for common staff costs)
Total	$336 600	

E. Potential for absorption

42. No possibility for absorption exists.

F. Net additional requirements

43. Should the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator, the actual additional costs that might be required under section 28C of the programme budget for 1988-1989 would amount to $336,600. Out of this amount $109,900 is for 1988 and would require the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into the related commitments under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/227 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989.

44. An additional appropriation of $102,400 ($32,600 for 1988 and $69,800 for 1989) would also be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), which would be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

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